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THE news of the fall of the Terauchi cabinet in Japan has not come as a surprise. The nation never favored the cabinet, but Prince Yamagata, the real cabinet-maker and the arch-bureaucrat, helped it so long as he could. But the recent rice-riots, the workers' strikes and the suppression of the riot-news made the cabinet extremely unpopular. Those interested in Japanese politics will feel satisfied inasmuch as that Baron Goto, who has never been a straightforward politician, will find no place in the next cabinet, which will most probably be formed by Marquis Saionji, who has already headed two cabinets in Japan. His past record shows that Saionji, too, like so many others, will be only a tool in the hands of Yamagata and the national policy which has already produced so much distrust and suspicion about the motives of Japan, especially in China, will remain unchanged. The economic fetters forged for China by Terauchi through his secret agents will remain the same unless some really prudent statesmen takes charge of the government. But according to the *Osaka Mainichi*, one of the most influential of the Japanese papers, there is at present no real statesman in all Japan. Our contemporary observes:

> To-day there is no courageous statesman in Japan. We judge so, at least, from the present political situation. Prince Yamagata is the first example. Politically he is ultra-powerful. His words are almost law in political circles. A cabinet can hardly come into being without his consent. If, therefore, he is really a courageous statesman, and if he is truly patriotic, as he always boasts to be, he should come out into public at this time as premier. For the nation is in great need of a strong and sagacious captain to steer the ship of state over the turbulent seas of internal and external politics. He is cowardly, however, and hides himself behind the stage, pulling this string or that, solely with the petty idea of prolonging the life of the unpopular bureaucrats. Marquis Saionji is another example. Political parties, bureaucrats, people and peers all desire him to be the next Prime Minister. It is really seldom in the political history of Japan that the national mind is so firmly united as it is now toward a statesman. If, therefore, the Marquis is a courageous statesman, he should accept power at once without minding any difficulties which may be stored up in front of him. But the Marquis, it seems, has little relish for politics, especially at this moment when there are so many difficulties to be encountered. Party leaders also have little courage. Instead of declaring fight against the bureaucrats, they try to curry favor at their hands as the shortest cut into power. They are silent, lukewarm. They have no principle, no platforms. They are attentive only to how they can obtain offices. In a word there is no statesman in all Japan. They are opportunists and degraded realists.

JAPAN is now sending an economic commission headed by Baron Megata to Siberia. The Siberians as well as the Allies will naturally view this Japanese move with great concern. Owing to the fact that Japan's financial moves in Korea and China have never been free from other underlying motives and in face of the past experience it is very difficult to conceive that the financial commission will be purely a helping body. Judging from the utterances of Baron Megata that he aims at the restoration of the commercial relations between Japan and Siberia existing three years ago and that he wishes to take possession of raw materials such as hides, wool, furs, bristles, etc., in exchange for boats, food and clothing to be supplied to the Siberians, one cannot be too free from apprehension. It all depends on the nature and spirit in which the transactions will be made by the Japanese in Siberia. But let us hope that the residents of Siberia, who are already suffering, will not fall a victim to Japanese exploitation. There are many Russians in Shanghai who are of the opinion that the Siberians desire financial help from America or any other of the Allies about whose honesty of purpose there could be no doubt. It must be remembered that it was the same Baron Megata who was sent to Korea to arrange the finances of that country and who paved the way to its annexation by Japan.

THE deplorable condition existing in many parts of China because of the internal civil war is well illustrated in the occurrence last week in the province of Shantung when railway traffic was stopped for more than two days because of a battle between Chinese soldiers and soldier-bandits. This matter was referred to previously in the REVIEW in connection with a description of conditions in Shantung that was written by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, the veteran missionary. The point for Americans at home to understand (they know it already too well in China) is that these bandits are in the Chinese province of Shantung, the former German "sphere of influence" in China which is now under Japanese supervision. The Chinese bandits are, according to reliable report, being supplied with arms and munitions by the Japanese, the evident intention being to bring about such a condition of disorder that the world will sanction Japan in her well-formulated plans of occupying the entire province in accordance with her previous action in Korea. This time-honored method of military autocracy in secretly inciting disorder and then occupying the territory with armed force to put down the disorder is too well known, and Japan is quite likely to reap the whirlwind when the evidence is brought forth at the Peace Conference. Japan has been trying through diplomatic and propaganda channels to create the condition in America, Great Britain and France whereby she will be granted the protectorship of the Far East. She has had four years to show her benevolent intentions in China and each month has seen conditions in China become worse. The time has arrived for the Allies to take control of the Chinese situation. The following account of the conditions in Shantung were written for the REVIEW by a Chinese who has made a close investigation of the matter. The conditions here portrayed are similar to conditions existing in other parts of the country through internal civil strife and the pernicious meddling of interested autocratic governments whose names we do not need to mention :

LACK of cooperation for the suppression of bandits in North China and the poor policy of the Peking government in recruiting them have been clearly shown in the fight in Shantung last week between 2,500 bandit-recruits of General Lung Chi-kwang, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and the government troops, which interrupted railway traffic for more than two days and caused the public much inconvenience. These bandit-recruits were secured in Shantung and sent to Tongku for transportation to Fukien some weeks ago. They brought their own arms of various makes and types with them, and General Lung considered it lucky to have so many soldiers fully armed for service by merely paying them six dollars each a month. He is accustomed to employ such bandits in Kwangtung and Kwangsi and finds them controllable. Kwangtung and Kwangsi bandits usually organize themselves into bands of a thousand or two thousand each, and obey their chiefs implicitly. To employ them is an easy matter. All that is needed to do is to make arrangements with their chiefs. But Shantung bandits are different, as they have formed themselves into only small groups of fifty or eighty, and usually do not know their chiefs. In recruiting two thousand and five hundred Shantung bandits, General Lung had to deal with more than fifty bandit chiefs, who naturally refused to serve when they are treated differently in matters of pay. He found them not easily manageable, and as no ship was available to take them to Kwangtung, he left them at Tongku to disturb the local peace. The provincial authorities of Chihli were afraid that these uncontrollable bandits might break forth and loot Tientsin, which is near to Tongku. They therefore tried to return them to Shantung, but the military governor of Shantung declared that his soldiers would open fire upon them if they were sent back. They then proposed to send them to other provinces, and the military governors there also declared

that they would prevent the dumping of this undesirable human cargo in their territory by force of arms. If these bandits knew that they were not wanted, they might go to Tientsin and loot. Finally some cars of the Peking-Tientsin railway were secured and the bandits were loaded thereupon and sent back to Shantung. As these cars approached Yencheng, the troops under the command of General Chang Shu-yuan, acting military governor of Shantung, surrounded and attacked them. The latest report says that fifty of these bandits were killed and that the rest are still being surrounded. On the 19th instant the main train which left Tientsin for Pukow was stopped at Techow in the evening and sent back to Tientsin on the next day. In order to prevent an attack on Tsinanfu by the bandits, acting Military Governor Chang had ordered the removal of the rails between Yenchang and the provincial capital. This incident demonstrates the powerlessness of the central government in dealing with the problem of internal order even in the provinces which are nominally under its control, and the inadvisability to allow General Lung as well as other generals to recruit bandits as soldiers as it tends to encourage the turning of law-abiding citizens into bandits and creates a serious problem impossible of solution.

THE following suggestion toward the relief of the labor shortage in America was made by Mr. J. K. Choy, vice-president of the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd., of Hongkong. It appeared in the *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* of New York for August 10:

The necessity of man power to win the present titanic struggle has been recognized by all. This is one of the reasons why we find different races fighting side by side in the defense of their respective democratic and autocratic principles. How to get the greatest number of men to increase the war strength of each side is the imperative question of the hour. From this viewpoint it is indisputable that labor, which creates the means for successfully carrying on and winning the present war, is a very important part of the war strength of each contestant. The side that can command the greatest strength in labor will have a good chance for victory.

The necessity of employing women and children in the field of farming in America is an indication of the acute situation of the present shortage of labor; and their answer to the call of the country in such a noble and ready manner at best is only an inadequate way of solving the problem. Even the economy in the use of foodstuffs and war materials at home is only a passive and half way of meeting the question. The Americans have always been the most practical people, and so the writer has often asked himself the question why they fail to call to their assistance their common sense. Is it possible and necessary to get labor from elsewhere? The European members of the Allies have answered the question in the affirmative by importing Chinese labor, which has proved of immense value in arresting the recent German drive on the western front. America has adopted the methods of warfare and other means of successfully pursuing the war from her allies. The only thing that America has not taken over from them is their method of solving the labor problem.

The writer, before going further, wishes to explain his position in writing this article. America has always been the best friend of China; and the only possible cause of friction in the past has been the "Chinese Exclusion Law." He is not going to criticise this unfortunate piece of legislation here; and he himself fully recognizes the complicated problems arising out of the past Chinese immigration and understands the American point of view concerning the question. But as China has been a receiver of much sympathy, good will and assistance from the American people, and he himself also much inspirations and aspirations during his stay in America years ago, he wishes to make some friendly suggestions here which might assist in some way in solving the labor problem. He is sure that the American public is patriotic and big enough to put aside prejudices concerning the past Chinese immigration in reading this article in a dispassionate manner. The American public might not be ready for the admission of Chinese immigrants: and this is the more important reason why he wants to point out the benefits and harmlessness of admitting a certain limited number under special restrictions.

The general good qualities of Chinese laborers, as being law-abiding, industrious, temperate and honest, are universally recognized. The primary causes of the objections of the past Chinese immigrants are prejudice due to misunderstanding and the competition with American labor. These causes can be easily removed if the admission of Chinese laborers be subject to the following conditions:

1. The number admitted shall be limited to 50,000 as an experiment.

2. They shall possess the following qualifications to increase their efficiency and to remove causes of misunderstanding and friction with American labor.

(*a*) They shall be able to read and write simple English.

(*b*) They shall be bodily fit, which is to be determined by a medical and physical examination.

(*c*) They shall be between the ages of 20 and 40.

3. They shall be allowed to bring wife and children.

4. They shall work for a certain minimum wage, which shall be fixed by the government, in order to eliminate possible competition with American labor after the war. As they are the picked class from China by the above rigid selection, they naturally possess a higher standard of living than that of the present Chinese laborers in America which would automatically help to maintain the established minimum wage.

If America will pass the necessary legislation and offer the proper inducements she would be able to get the better class of Chinese to emigrate to help to solve the labor shortage problem. Such class is very numerous in the cities of China, and there will be no trouble in getting them.

THE final unification of China's various railway lines has now been accomplished through the establishment of the Railway Through Traffic Administration by the Ministry of Communciations at Peking. This is the result of the recent conference on railway matters in which all the directors, traffic managers and foreign advisers of the Chinese government railways participated, referred to previously in the Review. It has already begun operation, although it will take some time before it can make its influence felt. The administration is composed of four divisions, general affairs, domestic through traffic, international through traffic and the clearing house, detailed regulations for which have been published. Through traffic arrangements, domestic as well as international, were made five years ago, and have been in operation for the period although they are not entirely satisfactory. This administration will take over the present arrangements from the five government railways, which were previously in charge of them by turn every five years. It will undoubtedly improve the service so that travelling can really be facilitated and annoying inspection by customs or likin officers of luggage at different stations eliminated. The establishment of such an administration has been contemplated by the Ministry of Communication for many years, and at last the wish of the communication authorities has been realized. Mr. Kwan Keng-lin, director of the Railway Department, an experienced railway official, has been appointed director of the Through Traffic Administration, and the four divisional chiefs working under him are Mr. C. S. Liu, who is in charge of general affairs; Mr. Wang Hsih-yu, in charge of international through traffic matters; Mr. Tang Hsih-ching, in charge of domestic through traffic affairs; and Mr. J. E. Foley, who looks after the clearing house. In addition many experienced officers from the different railways have been detailed for service on the administration. Most of these men have been specially trained. Mr. Liu, chief of the general affairs division, for instance, has been connected with the Ministry of Communications since his return from America several years ago, where he was graduated from a technical university. He is considered one of the most promising young civil officers in China. He is also chief of the traffic division of the Railway Department, and in that capacity has exhibited initiative and energy. Mr. Foley is another capable member of the administration. He has been in the railway service of the Chinese government for more than twenty years, and during the period has proved himself faithful and loyal. He deserves the appointment to the management of the railway clearing house, and according to many his appointment will contribute to the success of the administration. At present, Mr. Foley is traffic manager of the Peking-Mukden railway. He will retain this position, but will take up residence in Peking.

THE duties of the domestic through traffic division will be the drafting and revision of through traffic rules of the government railways, the inter-change of rolling stocks, and the charge of all matters relating to joint stations, arrangements with steamship lines, storage of goods and baggage, customs and likin inspection. The duties of the international through traffic division will be as follows: to examine, draft and revise all agreements concerning international through traffic, namely China-Japan, China-Russia and China-America through traffic, to study and prepare through traffic arrangements with European countries, to investigate and keep in touch with the management of concession and private railways in China, and international through traffic arrangements with steamship lines. The duties of the clearing house consist in the preparation of budget estimates and financial reports of the administration, the examination of and passing upon through traffic rates, the charge of all matters relating to the improvement of through traffic accounting, accounts of domestic and international through traffic, cash receipts and payments, and the compilation of domestic and international through traffic statistics. The general affairs division, according to the regulations, will have the following duties: to receive, distribute and despatch official documents, to keep custody of the official seals, to take charge of all matters concerning the promotion, dismissal and examination of efficiency records

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OF THE FAR EAST

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of employees, through traffic advertisements and compilation, printing and sale of all through traffic printed matter, social intercourse among employees, and all other matters not provided for in the other divisions. The office of the administration is for the time being located in the building of the Ministry of Communications, and its expenses are shared by all the participating railways in the through traffic arrangements.

AMERICANS and Chinese generally will welcome the news that a financial commission composed of prominent American bankers is now *en route* to China to make preparations for the establishment in China, the Philippines, and later in Siberia, of an important American bank. The new institution will be known as the "Bank of Asia," and its headquarters will be in Shanghai. Several references have already been made in the REVIEW regarding the plans of the new institution for bringing about closer relations between America and the Orient, but because of the great interest in the enterprise we reprint the following from the *Financial & Commercial Chronicle* of New York :

American banking plans for the Far East were crystallized this week in the announcement on Thursday of the Asia Banking Corporation that its organization had been completed by the election of officers and that a head office would be opened presently at 66 Liberty Street. The company proposes to engage in international and foreign banking in China, in the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States and, ultimately, in Siberia. Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, is president of the new company. The vice-presidents are Albert Breton, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., and Ralph Dawson, assistant secretary of the Guaranty Trust Co. Robert A. Shaw, of the Overseas Division of the Foreign Department of the Guaranty, is the treasurer. The directors are Charles H. Sabin, Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers Trust Co.; Thatcher M. Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., who will represent the interest of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas; Eugene W. Stetson and Albert Breton, vice-presidents of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; F. I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Co.; Ralph Dawson; Herbert Fleishhacker, president of the Anglo & London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; M. F. Backus, president of the National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; C. F. Adams, vice-president of the First National Bank, Portland, Ore., and George E. Smith, president of the Royal Typewriter Co. and of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, New York. Preparations are being made to open branches in China and as a preliminary step a central branch will be established at Shanghai. With that object in view, a special commission will be sent to the Far East by the Asia Banking Corporation. This commission will be headed by William C. Lane, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; Mr. Dawson; Crawford M. Bishop, former director of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, and other representatives of the company who are to be stationed permanently in China. The commission will visit Japan and will make a survey of local conditions in that country as well as in China. The commission expects to leave this country early in September. The Asia Banking Corporation was formed under the laws of New York State with a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000, all of which has been paid in. Among the stockholders are the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, the Bankers' Trust Co., the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the Anglo & London Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash. In New York the bank will occupy the second floor at No. 66 Liberty Street. Present plans contemplate the establishment of branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Vladivostock. When the Russian situation clears the new bank will be ready to establish itself in Russia and Siberia, or to affiliate itself with old or new Russian banks. The company is prepared to increase its capital according to requirements.

TO the comments in the REVIEW last week on the subject, "Why Many Chinese Business Men Are Pro-German," we desire to add the following communication which appeared in one of the Shanghai newspapers this week :

On my home way from Kiangwan on Saturday afternoon with a respectable Chinese merchant and his respectable wife, both of whom I have known for many years and whose friendship I am proud to enjoy, I suggested to them to take a stroll in the Hongkew Park, thereby further contributing, in my opinion, towards the pleasantness of an afternoon's outing. To this my friends, largely influenced by the necessity of giving my tired carriage pony a rest, assented. But, after taking a few steps, our progress was barred by the caretaker of the park, who refused to admit my friend's wife on account of her national attire. Thereupon I suggested giving the man my card with the assurance that I would take full responsibility and all the consequences for the step I intended to take. However, he was firm in his refusal adding that he was acting under instructions which admit of no relaxation at all. We left. I am not unaware of the fact that the parks, etc., are reserved for the use of European residents (Japanese now included as a matter of course), but I strongly object to our disability in taking our Chinese friends in respectable attire for a stroll in any of the parks if we wish, or if they can be prevailed upon to give us this pleasure. If it be true that the instructions given to the caretaker of the park, not to admit any one in Chinese clothes, must be obeyed to the letter, then the Parks and Open Spaces Committee should modify its instructions. If the caretaker had exceeded his authority or had failed to use his discretion in refusing admission to the respectable wife of my respectable friend on account of her respectable, but Chinese, attire, though accompanied by a respectable European resident, then he should be severely reprimanded if not dismissed forthwith. In any case he could have taken my card and assurance of shouldering responsibil-

ity, thereby avoiding a very awkward and unpleasant situation, and at the same time absolving himself from any subsequent censure from a higher quarter. This he wrongfully refused to do. In the press "closer cooperation with our Chinese friends" is being advocated. But words are of no avail unless they lead to action, and right action, and right action to secure cooperation lies in frequent intercourse. Now intercourse, particularly in these delightful autumn days, is hampered by the above-instanced restriction, and this restriction should therefore be removed. I submit that our right to take our Chinese friends to our parks should not be invaded. Unless the rules and regulations governing our parks, public institutions, etc., be modified, thereby giving us more opportunities to help in creating this closer cooperation, I have very reluctantly to conclude that our wish in this direction is but skin-deep.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

A FEW of the British Lords have held a meeting at Essex Hall in the interest of a peace party. Lord Lansdowne was not present, but the letter he addressed to his assembled friends was the principal subject of discussion, and a resolution was adopted in approval of the views expressed in that letter. Every one knows that wars are grievous and costly, but when Lord Lansdowne writes that the desire for peace was wide spread among the enemy nations every one also knows that neither Germany nor Austria have ever proposed or made any offer of peace that was manly and above board. The last intimation from Austria proposing an informal conference, and on which President Wilson turned his back with chilly coldness, bore too plainly the ear mark of Germany. The Allied powers and America are not going to be turned from their purpose of a permanent peace by any such resolves as Lord Lansdowne and his few associates have passed at their meeting. When these Lords ask what is it that stands in the way of peace? they ought to be able to give the answer themselves. The answer may be given in the form of a question, and it is, what is Germany and Austria doing on the territory of neighboring nations with arms in their hands? The territory of neither Germany nor Austria was invaded or threatened, and yet both of the nations named deliberately armed and for four years desolated the lands of other nations and have been fighting to take it from the legal owners. There would be no obstacle, which could not be overcome, standing in the way of peace if Lord Lansdowne and his supporters could effectively resolve that the Germans and Austrians go home and stop making war on their neighbors.

THERE will be no peace until the Germans and Austrians return home, and if they still continue their decision to remain away from their homes as now, they will be forced to return and then to receive the terms of a peace dictated to them by the Allied Powers and America. These British Lords who seem to be so sure that Germany and Austria want peace would probably promote their aims to better advantage by formulating the terms and securing the approval of the German and Austrian governments. The declaration by them that there must be an honorable peace is in no sense promoted by their pessimistic policy. What do they mean by an honorable peace? Do they mean that it is either honorable or humane for Germany to perpetrate all the acts of vandalism catalogued and escape the consequences with impunity? If it or anything kindred to it be their meaning it is certainly no part of the air of Britain they have been breathing, and will not be entertained in "that England, a water-walled bulwark secure and confident from foreign purposes." And it is not to be even imagined that France, with all her sorrows and sublime heroism, would listen to a talk about peace, while the enemy, who had wantonly and barbarously destroyed and insulted so many French homes, remained on her soil; and there was published last week, under the signature of the American President, a declaration meant for both Austria and Germany of what he thought of their insidious approaches on the subject of peace. In That declaration, which appeared in full in the last number of the REVIEW, a plain notice was given to the enemy which Lord Lansdowne wrote was anxious for peace. It is apprehended that Lord Lansdowne and the few Lords gathered around him may not be far enough removed from feudal times and customs to be received as counsellors in this century of enlightenment. The principles of feudalism and its hereditary trappings and teachings have no place in the civilization of this century.

SINCE writing the above the cable has brought the news that, on the twenty-first instant, President Wilson addressed the Allied diplomats and prominent Americans, and explained at length his views concerning peace. He said that it was essential to cut short the new attempt at pacifist propaganda. "We must," said the President, "have an absolute victory. No *pourparlers* are admissible. Even if Austria is prepared immediately to accept the fourteen peace points I have formulated, the fact remains that we cannot trust our enemy's word and we must have something beyond a verbal promise. It must be made impossible for them to break it." The fact is the President has voiced the sentiment of the American people and they

have no confidence in the ruling dynasty of Germany. They know that Austria is obedient to the will of Germany and that although what she may propose is apparently *ex parte*, it is at the instigation of Germany. The head of no government could announce his opinion of another in plainer language than President Wilson has used in declaring to the world that he had no confidence whatever in the word of the German government as at present constituted.

THE Chief of Staff of the American army stated to a committee of Congress last week that there were then 1,950,000 American soldiers in France, and the reasonable inference is that at the beginning of the ensuing year there will be 2,000,000 prepared for the battle line. Should there be another spring campaign General Pershing will probably be in command of 4,000,000 American soldiers, perfectly equipped, and as intrepid as ever stepped on a battlefield. The number indicated, added to that of the Allied forces, will enable Marshal Foch to successfully face any army Germany can possibly prepare, and to put into execution his offensive plans with the assurance of victory. If part of the American soldiers have been carried to France in English ships, as is sometimes published, there can be no question that their presence in France is more a direct defense of English than American homes, and America has sent a number of the finest battleships in the world, placing them under the command of an English Admiral, to aid in guarding the coast of the British. In a recent cablegram, President Wilson congratulates the Allied and American soldiers on their generous and patriotic rivalry, and such is the spirit which should exist among their countrymen everywhere.

IT was the impression generally that the American soldier, having entered the war at a later date, would not be of much service on the firing line until trained for more than a year. The impression has been removed by his natural aptitude and other soldier-like qualities. When the Germans had crossed the river Marne with a victorious shout they were met by American soldiers, practically from camp life, and driven back across the river, and here the onward German rush was not only checked but dashed to pieces by American soldiers, as the French at the time were forming in another sector, and then by the joint attack of these two armies the Germans retreated, and have been retreating ever since. The British soldier was doing his duty in another sector, but at the river Marne, writes Mr. Simonds, the Germans were first compelled to retreat by the steady and accurate thrust of the American bayonet. And since the battle of St. Hilier, Marshal Foch is convinced that, although newly trained, he can implicitly rely on the American soldier as the equal of any veterans on the battlefields of Europe. General Pershing has now organized his army into a distinct unit but it remains under the command of the great French Marshal as do the units of the Allied armies.

IN the last number of the REVIEW appeared an important and thoughtfully considered communication appealing to England and America to stop opium revival in China. The communication was written by Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn Wright, now the widow of Dr. Hamilton Wright, who was one of the most effective workers against the use and trade in opium. The writer knew Mrs. Wright when she visited China more than fifteen years ago in company with her father, the late Senator Washburn and a leading enterprising business man of America. It is a timely communication and deserves to be carefully read by foreigners and natives alike in China especially. It was supposed that the danger of China going to sleep again under the influence of a dose of opium had passed, but the danger appears more threatening than heretofore. It was the belief in experienced quarters that China could not be organized to the extent of suppressing and eradicating the domestic and foreign traffic in opium, but China did organize and suppress it. At the time Western nations interested themselves in liberating China from the bondage of opium it is understood that there was an agreement between China and England with regard to the importation of the drug from India, and after it was decided that no more opium should be imported from India there remained an over-plus of the stock in China. It would seem that it is about this over-plus the present discussions and contentions have centered. Naturally the opium merchants who imported India opium, and being unable to accurately gauge the demand, wanted to dispose of the stock on hand, and it is further understood that the surplus stock was offered for sale to the Chinese government at a reasonable cost price. But here the trouble arose. Certain Chinese officials saw the chance of making money, and seldom is one of that class known to forego such a chance. On their part the staging of the whole transaction before the public has been disgraceful. It would have been far better had the government finally intervened, purchased the surplus stock, which was not large, thrown it into the ocean at the mouth of the Whangpoo river, and prohibited the cultivation of the poppy plant anywhere in China or the use of opium except for medicinal purposes. This is no time for China to be under the influence of opium. She will be wise to keep her eyes wide open and her mind clear.

The old diplomatic habit of playing off one nation against another and then stepping aside has come to an end. China will have to face the trend of events and move on or go into national servitude. The time for the tactics of Li Hung-chang has passed. It is the day of reorganization and for government by the people.

AND where are the missionaries? The opium evil is as bad as any evil they have been preaching against and why are they not active in opposition to the revival of its trade and cultivation. Let this great and influential body of Christians speak out, hold meetings, pass resolutions denouncing the demoralizing traffic, and if China will not respond let them appeal to the moral sentiment of the world. The American government has addressed a note to China on the subject and now American missionaries in China at least have the authority of their own government for their responsive activity. The principal agencies of His Satantic Majesty on this earth are opium and strong drinks.

THE silence and logical indifference of the native guilds and chambers of commerce to the political conditions of China would be amusing if it was not serious. They have their meetings and discuss the ways and means of improving the commercial prospects of their country and never recognize the fact that there can be no commercial prospects without a stable government, and every one else except themselves realize that there is no such a government in China. It is the first and imperative duty of the influential commercial bodies named to use their influence to bring about and establish a stable government. They know that at Peking there is the pretense of a government despoiling China daily to enrich itself by conveying to Japanese concession applicants the important strategical positions for business in all China, and yet the guilds and chambers of commerce are as silent as the grave on the subject. They have the business and political power to put an end to the spoliation of China and defeat the aims of the spoliator, and they cannot escape the responsibility for refusing to intervene, which they could do effectively. Every morning there is published in the *North China Daily News* letters from its Peking correspondent giving in somewhat detail the public plundering going on in that capital and no voice is heard in protest by any of the associations named. If the government of Japan is unable to suppress the rapacity of those of its subjects who have distinguished themselves in this arena of spoliation, the guilds and other business men of China have it in their power to suppress their own countrymen who are as guilty. Soon there will be no part of China to be administered by a native government if one is ever established, for as things now go Japan can show written documents, signed by Peking officials, authorizing the exercise of both civil and military functions almost everywhere in China.

ALTHOUGH the British government has given to women the right to vote there is the unchivalrous provision in the law that they must declare on oath that they are thirty years old before their votes can be legally received. After an American woman had attained the age of twenty-one no poll keeper in American would dare to ask another question about her age. And now it is being debated in England whether or not it would be legal to elect a woman to Parliament. The trend of the opinion of the English lawyers would seem to be that while a woman in England of the required age could vote she would not be eligible to a seat in Parliament. The right to such a seat appears to hinge on the interpretation of the word "person," the majority of the English lawyers being apparently of the opinion that the word person did not include women. If the Englishman has not learned that a woman was the far better part of a *person* he is a long way behind in his learning and ought to have pleasant experiences ahead. Bút it is the harshness of the principles of the common law which have denied the women subject to British authority, their just rights and privileges for so long a time. American women have been criticised, because they acted as free persons and were not afraid, and when they married, their husbands had companions and not beings who were not *persons*. In America there is being prepared an amendment to the American constitution giving all women in that country the same personal and property rights as the men enjoy, and if twenty-one years old they can be elected to Congress or any other office the same as the men; they too are American citizens with all the inseparable prerogatives of that great title. The English lawyer should leave his island home, visit a continent and broaden out. Let him put aside occasionally his books on the common law and read more of Roman law, and there he will learn that the high, firm, secure legal position of woman in American civilization is a legacy from the Roman law and not the common law of England. The Roman law was the first to work out and recognize the equality of woman with man.

The Prospects for China's Unification

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

UNLESS Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui leaves the cabinet at once, none of several possibilities of a compromise between the North and South under discussion can assume a concrete form and considerably modify the political situation in China. The longer he remains in Peking the less there will be chances for internal peace. The best service he can render to the country, in the opinion of political students, is his immediate resignation so that reconciliation with the oppositionists may be effected before October 10, on which date the new President elected by the Peking parliament will assume office. Should Prime Minister Tuan remain in power until after the assumption of office by the President-elect, the independent South, before considering the question of reunion, would first dispute the legality of the new President on the ground that he was elected by a parliament composed of representatives from only eighteen out of the twenty-three provinces. In that case, further complications of the situation will result, and the South may secure the support of General Wu Pei-fu, the most powerful loyal commander on the Hunan front, for its cause, with the prospect of conquering Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi, and threatening the conquest of Chekiang in the event of the fall of Fukien. Such is the present state of affairs in China at the time of writing.

Since the election of Hsu Shih-chang to the Presidency a fortnight ago, the press in China has been full of peace news, indefinite, contradictory, ambiguous and perplexing. And why? In well informed metropolitan circles it is believed that as soon as Tuan, the principal advocate of the war policy or the policy to fight to a finish with the South, continues to function as the chief of the cabinet, the oppositionists will find it impossible to consider reconciliation. If Tuan is still holding the opinion that by his too early resignation he may leave his political rival, the President, in greater power or in such a position as to be of disadvantage to himself, and therefore he refuses to resign until after the occupation of the presidential palace by Hsu, many fear that he is running the risk of not only enhancing the hostility of the South and minimizing the chances of internal peace, but also driving General Wu Pei-fu to the South and thereby strengthening its power of resistance. General Wu has time and again questioned the legality of the organ which elected Hsu Shih-chang. If his protest is not heeded and Hsu assumes office, he will most probably rise in revolt. When that eventuality comes to pass, not only Hunan, but also Hupeh and Kiangsi will be in immediate danger of a Southern invasion. If Fukien is captured—it is feared that it may be—by the Southern forces, an attack will be made upon the neighboring province, Chekiang. And then Peking will be panic-stricken.

The present cabinet is thus standing in the way of internal peace, and is accountable for Hsu's comparative silence on the question of his policy towards the South. It is, however, understood that the President-elect very much desires to settle with the oppositionists the question of reconciliation and legal points at dispute in the next twenty days. If his desire can be carried out, he knows that he will be considered the legal Chief Executive on October 10. Otherwise, he is well aware of the certainty that there will be disputes over the legality of his position and that the main issue of China's unification will be relegated to the background. Many of his political friends are now trying to persuade Tuan to retire earlier, realizing that with the concentration of political power still in the hands of Tuan, who is his friend, Hsu appears reluctant to make any declaration of his policy, which has necessarily to be peace and therefore against that of the present cabinet. It is Tuan who has secured the presidency for Hsu, and the latter is showing gratitude by the means of silence on the vital question of peace or war with the South. This is one way of viewing the present inertia attitude of the President-elect. Some, however, remark that the President-elect has no policy whatsoever and knows not what to do and how to make plans for the future.

Of this, however, it is certain: Hsu is not sure whether the Southern parliament will elect him to the Presidency once more and recognize him as China's Chief Executive. As the present cabinet is his sole support, he would like to have some assurance from the leading opponents in the South that he would be re-elected before dispensing with its services. Meanwhile the South, if it is genuinely desirous of peace, cannot do anything more worthy and more patriotic than to intimate its wish to re-elect Hsu on certain conditions upon Tuan's immediate resignation. Peace-loving Chinese consider such a preliminary measure as the most essential requirement preceding reconciliation.

Few sane men will deny that there is no better time to effect the union of the North and South than this particular moment. One year of civil strife has already caused untold miseries to innocent people, and its continuation may precipitate the destruction of the nation. The best policy for Peking to adopt, according to enlightened Southern views, is to crush the South and compel it to join the union. If Peking fails—it has evidently failed—to carry out such a policy, it has to acknowledge its defeat, change

its warlike policy and revise its entire attitude towards that part of the country sincerely. As the South has never claimed the conquest of the Northern provinces as its ultimate ambition and its war object was only the defence of the constitution, offers of peace negotiations must first be made by the North. Thinking Southerners unanimously hold this opinion. The President-elect, it is said, is the right man to lead the peace movement, provided that he be given timely freedom to launch it and that he is willing to do so.

Two important questions, however, confront peace negotiators and epecially the President-elect, attempting to find a solution. First the legal question. Second, the political question. For the last twelve months the Southwestern provinces have persistently held the view that many acts done by the North, such as the dissolution of parliament, the revision of the electoral law, the convocation of a new legislature, and last but not least, the reckless borrowing of money without the consent of the National Assembly, were illegal. Southern extremists declare that there can be no internal peace without repudiation of all these illegal acts, cancellation of all the illegal laws and mandates and the reconvocation of the dissolved parliament, which is now sitting at the center of independents, Canton. In practical politics such a solution appears impracticable. More moderate oppositionists, however, advocate that at least the old parliament should be recalled in order to enable it to complete the third reading of the permanent constitution draft, which has passed the second reading, and then to dissolve itself as one of the conditions for the South to rejoin the union. Reasons they advance are that this would save time and money, which will have to be expended in the cause of the formation of a new parliament, and would avoid manipulations of the election machinery and intriguing thereof. If such a solution be acceptable to both, well and good, but fears are entertained that most of the Northern militarists would oppose it, and that even if they would agree to it, it will not effect a union of the country inasmuch as the members of the old parliament are not too keen to come to Peking to resume their legislative functions with General Chang Tso-ling's red-haired soldiers, who are well known to be hostile to them, encamped all along the Peking-Mukden railway.

The situation in short is this: The oppositionists consider the Peking parliament illegal and therefore regard the election of Hsu to the Presidency also as illegal. Although they recognize him as a person fitting for the post at the present time, they refuse to recognize his Presidency. The North, on the other hand, will not recede from the position it has taken. The question naturally arises as to how to bring about a reconciliation of the North and South with Hsu as their President. It, however, resolves itself into the questions of how to have a new parliament acceptable to both and how to make the election of President legal. Proposals of settling these two questions upon a legal basis and at the same time without having to repudiate the Hsu Shih-chang election by the Peking parliament are numerous, advanced by influential personages all over the country, who have the true welfare of their almost torn asunder country at heart. It is a waste of time and space even briefly to mention them, but after having studied them thoroughly, the following appears to be the best possibility of a North and South compromise.

Firstly, with regard to the question of President. As Hsu's election has been considered by the South as illegal, the only thing to do under the circumstances is to persuade the Canton parliament to elect him once more and thereby make his office legal. Some believe that the Canton parliament would not do this because Hsu has been nominated by the North. In this connection it is proposed that as a term of exchange, the Canton parliament elect a Southerner as Vice-President and then let the Peking parliament confirm the election. In this way, the Northern parliament gets the priority in electing the President whilst the Southern parliament gets the priority in electing the Vice-President. Their accounts are finally balanced.

Secondly, with regard to the question of parliament. The following three proposals have been made and any of them is considered pacticable. They are receiving the attention of Northern leaders more and more:

(1) The new electoral law made by the North should be passed once more by the Canton Parliament, after which both parliaments should be dissolved simultaneously, and then a new parliament should be convoked. This new parliament should be organized according to the new electoral law, which becomes legal through the recognition of the Canton parliament.

(2) When the present two parliaments have finished the elections of the President and the Vice-President they should be dissolved at the same time. Then a new election of a new parliament according to the old electoral law should be held.

(3) Both old and new electoral laws should be considered as null and void. The two parliaments should make a set of new electoral laws separately, but its contents and wording must be identical. Afterwards, a new parliament be convened according to the newest electoral law to replace the two existing parliaments.

Any of these solutions of the complicated legal question appears to many in the North sound and within the realm of practicability.

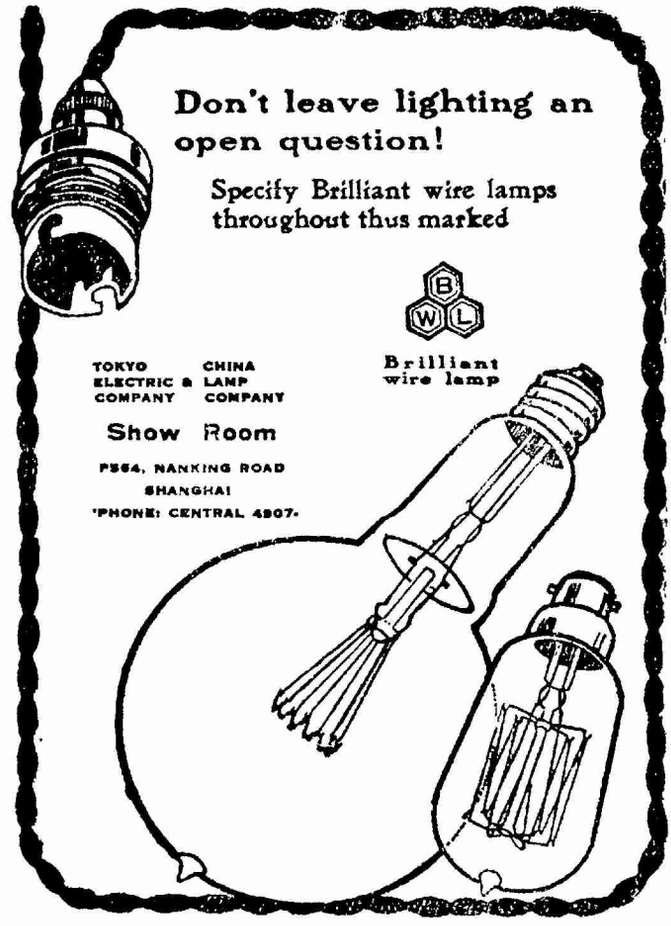
Whether they will be successful or not, however, depends upon whether the war policy of the North is abandoned forever and how to carry out the peace policy. These questions concern political aspects of the matter. Undoubtedly, the President-elect is a peaceful man and anxious to see the unification of the nation. According to those who know him, how to solve the legal question does not appear to him as very important. He seems to be concerned more with the political question facing the North, or the question of how to get rid of the present cabinet without offending Tuan and of the organization of a new one.

Hsu's friends are hoping that prior to his assumption of office, he will make a declaration of his policy concerning reconciliation with the oppositionists or the cessation of fighting, and his determination to decide legal questions according to some such basis as above outlined. Such a declaration will necessarily have to be preceded by an understanding with the principal leaders in the South and by the consequent confirmation of his election to the Presidency by the Canton parliament, so that he will become the legal President. Otherwise, his position will not be recognized not only by the South-western provinces, but also by General Wu Pei-fu and his associates, and bitter contentions in regard to the legality of his position are bound to ensue.

It is argued by those who advocate the foregoing policy that as Prime Minister Tuan must go, he had better go earlier so as to facilitate the settlement of political differences. So far as Prime Minister Tuan is concerned, he will at once retire if he can be convinced of the soundness of this view, but the trouble is that his followers and satellites are exerting their utmost to retain him in power. These constitute a real source of danger. In order to promote their own interests, they have, for instance, launched a movement to elect their patron, General Tuan, Vice-President. The success of their movement is doubtful, but if the movement perchance proves successful, it will not only render the task of composing differences with the South-western provinces even more difficult, but will also create fresh troubles in the North itself. It is feared that rival candidates for the Vice-Presidency on this side of the Yangtze River will show their dissatisfaction in some unpleasant way if Prime Minister Tuan gets the coveted plum.

If the political situation in China can be settled according to the proposals outlined in this article, which have been advocated by a number of influential Chinese and which have been gaining support from all quarters, internal peace may shortly descend upon the country, of course for but a short time. Such a peace, at its best, is a patched-up one, and can not be expected to last long. What many thinking Chinese, old and young, educated abroad or in Confucian schools, are considering to be the fundamental solution of China's problem—a subject they are freely discussing with their intimate friends, although they dare not write about it —I will discuss in my next article.

Peking, September 23, 1918.



Impressions of America at War

BY W. REGINALD WHEELER

So it's home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

MANY an American returning to his homeland has re-echoed these sentiments of Henry VanDyke. But to one re-entering America at this time these words have a new meaning. The atmosphere is as "full of sunlight" as ever—and where in the Orient can one breathe such tonic, invigorating air?—but there is a new significance in the Stars and Stripes. In its symbolism the flag has grown immeasurably greater; it not only flies above millions of our sailors and soldiers at home; it floats as well over foreign soil and far-away seas; it is the emblem of the new international cause for which we are fighting—a cause which

outspans national lines and is as international as democracy and world-righteousness. And to every American the flag has grown infinitely more personal and dear. It is worn in miniature on coat and gown; it is brought close into the home in the form of service flags, with a star for every son enrolled in the country's cause, symbols of duty and sacrifice and a love that is deeper and stronger than family ties or bonds. As the casualty lists come from across the sea, these flags will be "full of stars," silver and golden, that will have a new and profound meaning unforeseen by the poet.

America is in the war with all its body and soul; with all its mighty resources and its lofty idealism. Evidences of its war-spirit and its determination to see the thing through are everywhere and unmistakable. Two forces are especially evident; its soldiers and its ships. Khaki is everywhere; in great cantonments with metropolitan dimensions and expanse; in cities and country towns; in railway trains, in the hotels and on the streets. These young soldiers radiate an air of unconquerable strength and glad courage. They already have a record for clean living and hard fighting that is worthy of America's highest traditions. The fact that over a million men were in France on July 4, that there will be three million in the army by the last of this month, and over four million by January 1, 1919, with absolutely no limit set if necessity requires more, is indicative of the mind of America in this regard.

No less inspiring is the record in ship production. America has been told that victory depends upon ships as well as upon soldiers, and the ship-builders are emulating their comrades at the front in their patriotic zeal and accomplishments. The harbors on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts are inspiring sights. To Americans who have mourned the departure of our national flag from the Pacific, the ringing of the riveters is an exhilarating sound; it means victory in this war; it also means a worthy American representation on the seas of the world after the war. The record of the past year is a magnificent one. In the twelve months ending June 30, sixteen hundred and twenty-two ships of 1,430,793 gross tons were built. On July 4, nearly a hundred more were launched with a total of 470,000 dead-weight tons. On that day in the harbors on both coasts, for twelve hours steel and wooden ships of 3,400 to 12,000 tons "hit the water in a cloud of spray" at the rate of one every seven minutes. A notable achievement for our National holiday; one that brought a cablegram from General Pershing in France, reading: "No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge. With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail, American ship builders!" Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has announced that, if the present production is maintained, we will build and launch over three million tons this year—the greatest output of any nation in the world in a single year. This is America's contribution to the bridge of ships that will carry the Allied arms to victory.

These records of the building of an army and a fleet to support it, are being equalled in many other lines, which are all indicative of the new spirit of the nation; a spirit which the newcomer feels everywhere. It is expressed in the voluntary rationing of this country which is thus providing our Allies with wheat and other staples; in wholehearted subscriptions to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Loans; in a cheerful submission to war measures of the administration, which include government control of railways, telegraphs and fuel. Individual privileges and so-called rights are forgotten; all is blended in the great ideal before the nation; an ideal that is the center of the thoughts and actions and even the prayers of every citizen. It is a moving sight to see men and women stop at the noon signal, which is now being sounded in every city and town, for a minute of silent prayer for our soldiers and the Allies "over there."

That our war aims are international and unselfish was reemphasized in the latest statement of them, made by President Wilson on the Fourth of July. These aims have a significance for the Orient as deep and real as for the Occident; they must be applied as truly to the nations of Asia as to those of Europe. The first two, as expressed by President Wilson, are especially relevant. They are, "First, the destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of a single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence. Secondly, the settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the peoples immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery." These aims are to be enforced by an organization of the "combined power of free nations, which will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice more secure." When the President used the great phrase, "The world must be made safe for democracy," he stated an all-inclusive principle and ideal. Those of us who live in the Orient cannot but welcome its application there. Indeed, it must be applied to Asia, as well as to Europe and America, if there is to be permanent peace and democracy in the world. Americans recognize this, and the greatness of their war aims have a

stimulating effect that no mere national ambition or purpose could produce.

These first impressions of America were intensified by a two-weeks' trip to the East, during which its largest cities were visited. To one who has been in Europe in the first year of the war and has just returned to America from a year in the Orient the trip is full of vivid impressions and comparisons. The presence on the transcontinental train of blue uniformed French officers reminded one that the interests of the two republics were now identical. The sight of British and Canadian officers mingling with the men of our own army was a proof that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations were reunited in an indissoluble alliance. New York seemed sober and restrained. Young men in civilian clothes were conspicuous by their absence; camouflaged liners in the harbor were preparing for their perilous trip across the Atlantic. I left the city with a deep impression of the gigantic strength and reserve power that America can call upon in the struggle before us. I had the same feeling after being in Chicago and Philadelphia.

But of all the places visited, Washington most nearly resembled one of the great cities of Europe as they appeared soon after the outbreak of the war. There were many evidences of this new spirit; some of them were trivial; the effect of them all was cumulative. Our train was several hours late, reminding one of the schedules of European trains dislocated by the demands of mobilization. The cars were jammed with passengers all thinking and talking war-measures and all apparently desperately anxious to reach the Capitol to translate their words and thoughts into action. The scenes on the train were reminiscent of those during past inaugurations. When we reached our destination, there was no crowd of grinning porters to greet us, and we accordingly did without. As the throngs passed into the great station, their footsteps awoke reechoes, as if prophetic of the martial music of the times. In the distance we saw the dome of the Capitol itself; majestic and resolute; its loftiness a symbol of the high ideals before the nation.

I called at the State Building; was referred quickly to the necessary department; and my business was performed with efficiency and dispatch.

After that I drifted into one of the chief hotels—in peace-times the center of social gatherings and a rendezvous of unhurried Congressmen. Now all this was changed. The blazing colors of the Allied flags were in the center of the lobby. Staff officers of many of the nations represented were in the corridor and dining-room. The air of leisure was gone; instead there was an atmosphere of disciplined effort and energy. Instead of the latest one-step and musical comedy air, the orchestra was ranging through the national music of the various Allies and, as I listened, it changed from the stirring strains of the Marseillaise into the appealing melody of the Belgian national anthem; then swung into the Star Spangled Banner. Instantly every hurrying figure halted, uncovered, and stood at attention until the music ceased.

As I entered the station again before my departure, an incident occurred that seemed indicative of the whole transformation in Washington; of the change of the more or less inanimate officialdom into living, dynamic leaders of the nation; the discarding of obsolete methods and the quickening of the whole Capitol into new life. At one end of the great station, near the ceiling, stands a row of figures chiseled out of stone. As I glanced upwards, several of them seemed to move; in the dim light the illusion was complete. Then I saw that behind each figure was a living workman who was polishing off the dust and making each figure stand out clear and new. They seemed symbols of the cleansing and revivifying currents of the national life. Lines from a poem written by Alfred Noyes when his own country first entered this grim conflict came to my mind:

> And captains that we thought were dead,
> And dreamers that we thought were dumb,
> And voices that we thought were fled,
> Arise, and call us, and we come.'

Those voices are calling anew to the American people to-day and they are being answered.

Pasadena, California, July 19, 1918.

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More Japanese Loans to China

IN the REVIEW for August 10 was printed a complete list of Japanese loans that have been made to China since January 1, 1909. This list was complete to July 15, 1918. Although the announcement that America would rejoin the banking consortium for the purpose of financing industrial enterprise in China had some effect toward stopping the deluge of Japanese political loans being made in this country, it seems that the Japanese bankers are again active. In fact reports indicate they are feverishly striving to complete a number of new undertakings before the present Tuan cabinet goes out of existence. On August 29, a loan for Yen 30,000,000 was made by the Tahei Kumei (Japanese munitions company) to the Ministry of War at 7 per cent, payable in three years; bankers discount 5 per cent; security, National Treasury bonds. In addition to this might also be mentioned the loan made early in August by the Marconi Wireless Company to the Chinese government for £600,000 at 8 per cent, repayment beginning in 1924 and ending in 1929; security National Treasury bonds, to cover the cost of installing in China 200 wireless telephones able to transmit 40 miles; with British experts to be employed. The *Peking & Tientsin Times* (British) in its edition of September 19 had the following to say regarding further Japanese loans soon to be concluded:

Despite the interest of the Japanese in the Siberian situation they are still devoting much attention to the securing of concessions and contracts in China. The following are a few of the contracts and agreements being negotiated for, and which are to be signed within the next few days. In some quarters it is said that the cabinet is hanging on until these loans, etc., are signed, it being feared that any drastic change in the cabinet would mean the majority of these deals being turned down.

The loan relating to Shantung, as can be seen, means that the Japanese intend securing for themselves the Concessions that had been granted to the Germans, without waiting for any arrangements that may be arrived at at the Peace Conference. The secrecy with which the negotiations for these deals are being carried out is proof in itself that not only is opposition feared but that international protests may result in many of them being turned down. At the moment the full details are lacking, but the following outline shows their scope and importance and how materially they will effect foreign interests in China and how detrimental they are to the future interests of China.

With a view to making a denial unnecessary I may here state that the Japanese legation is unaware that these loans are being negotiated, at least it is understood that such is the case.

(1) For Shantung province.

The construction of a railway from Kaomi to Hsuchowfu, in Kiangsu province. The construction of a railway from Tsinan (north of the Yellow River) to Shuntefou, in Chihli province. The amount of the loan is being kept secret but it is known that the interest is to be 8 per cent and that the chief terms demanded are that China shall agree to the establishment of civil offices in Shantung, Manchuria and Mongolia.

(2) For Manchuria and Mongolia:

The construction of five railways, one of which is from Taonan to Jehol or Jehol to Peking. The route of the other four is to remain secret for some time yet. Terms: Yen six million (already advanced); interest 8 per cent; the Japanese to be given the right to work mines of the whole territory. Total amount of loan not yet disclosed.

(3) Military Loan:

A loan of four million yen bearing interest at 8 per cent. It is stipulated that Japan must be accorded the right to train the Chinese army with Japanese military officers. Also the present Military Agreement must be exetended.

(4) Political Loan:

A loan to be made to the government amounting to two million yen, the security for which is to be the wine and tobacco tax.

All the loans are being negotiated on behalf of the Shing Yeh Bank (Industrial Bank of Japan).

Conditions Similar to Time of Infamous Twenty-One Demands

Peking Correspondent of "North China Daily News"

The circumstances are practically the same as during the famous Twenty-one demands and as during the negotiation of the recently concluded Sino-Japanese Military Convention the fruits of which are being seen now in the Japanese military intervention in Manchuria. While the Twenty-one demands were being negotiated the Japanese consistently denied the published reports, many of which were free renderings of official documents, which was exceedingly foolish in the after light of the Japanese official *communique*, for, as will be remembered, this pronouncement proved that practically every statement made on the subject by most of the foreign correspondents here was substantially correct. The recollection of such procedure is not calculated to enhance confidence in Japanese denials. Undoubtedly it explained the almost universal suspicion entertained by the Chinese with regard to the Sino-Japanese Military Convention, details of which have not been made public. If uneasiness should be created regarding the report, to which I shall refer in detail presently, it is not surprising. Indeed it is natural. Yet, I am quite sure that the Japanese legation wished it to be unequivocally understood that they had no cognizance officially or unofficially of the negotiations under notice. Moreover, they took exception to the suggestion that loans had been negotiated without their knowledge and that only after the agreements had been signed they were officially informed. They emphatically declared that such a course had never been followed in any one instance.

Here is the catalogue of the reported demands, which, if true, would be tantamount to a revival of Group V. of the Twenty-one demands:

The right to contruct a railway from Kaomi, in Shantung province, to Hsuchowfu, in Kiangsu province.

The right to construct a railway from Tsinan, north of the Yellow River, to Shuntehfu in Chihli province, junctioning with the Peking-Hankow line.

The right to construct five other railways. One of these is from Taonan, or Jehol, to Peking. The other four are not indicated.

The amount of the loan for the two first mentioned is not disclosed, but the interest is to be at the rate of 8 per cent. For the last group of railways six million yen has already been advanced at the same rate. The terms, however, are very exacting in other respects, for the Japanese are to be allowed to establish civil offices in Shantung as well as in Manchuria and Mongolia, and to be given the right to work mines in the several railway zones.

A loan of four million yen, also bearing interest at 8 per cent, is to be made for military purposes which will carry the right to train the Chinese army with Japanese officers, and a further extension of the Sino-Japanese Military Convention.

A loan of two million yen for political purposes is also to be made based on the security of the wine and tobacco tax.

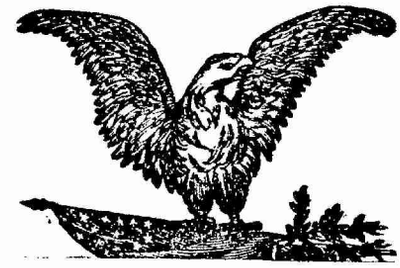
This is a fairly comprehensive list and it is to be hoped that it is, as the Japanese say, untrue. But as so many such reports have later proved to be true it is essential to take notice of the report and await developments.

Is this the Sino-Japanese Agreement?

From the "Sinwanpao" (Shanghai)

According to telegrams from Peking, Tsao Ju-ling, Lu Tsung-yu and others are extensively borrowing foreign loans again to meet military expenditure; and Hsu Shu-tseng and Lung Chi-kuang have even requested the provinces by telegraph to support the loan of Yen 100,000,000. By way of *quid pro quo*, it is said, in addition to making a present of (to sacrifice) some of our most important railway rights and financial resources, concessions are made for enlargement of the scope provided in the Sino-Japanese Military Cooperation Agreement. If we may believe our Japanese contemporaries, the terms regarding this "enlargement" have all been settled between Hsu Shu-tseng and the Japanese Military Agent in Peking, and they will be put into effect very soon.

Although we have no means of obtaining any confirmation of this news, yet, judging by the ill-balanced mind of the militarists, such unheard of illogical plans may become facts. The false wisdom of these fellows must have reasoned with themselves thus: "Since there's not much left of our national rights and resources, why, it may be as well to clear off the whole stock by holding a continuous sale by auction, thereby enriching our own families." Again, they must have considered it quite expedient to have the scope of the military cooperation agreement enlarged in order to put their fingers into the fat pie, since the scope provided in that Sino-Japanese compact has already been overstepped. We find that these bellicose men are either intent upon giving vent to their own bad temper, or are obsessed with their object of hunting for money to fill their greedy pockets, none having apparently given the least thought to the great national interest at stake. We are not doing these men any injustice. If they are not such a selfish lot as we have pictured them to be, why then, in spite of the fact that every person believes the best plan for us to adopt is to cease our internal quarrel in order to face our foe in unison, should these men perversely and purposely prolong our internal struggle, which will surely invite foreign interference?



NOTICE.

THE American Consulate-General is in receipt of instructions to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation into the United States from overseas of animal hair other than horse-hair, Angora goat-hair, Camel-hair and the hair of other like animals have been revoked as to all shipments covered by ocean bills of lading dated later than September 15, 1918.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.

American Consulate General

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

EXPORTERS are hereby notified that this Consulte-General has been instructed not to certify invoices for ocean shipments to the United States made on or after October 1, 1918, of any commodity other than coin, bullion, currency, or commodities covered by general licenses PBF Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 20, except upon receipt in each case of the import license number by this Consulate-General direct from the Department of State. Import licenses are valid for ocean shipments made within 90 days from the date of the license.

NOTICE TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

STEAMSHIP companies are hereby notified that no importations into the United States over $100 in value will be permitted to be unloaded from any ship unless covered by an invoice duly certified at the point of shipment or by a document legally equivalent to such an invoice. Shipments not so covered will be required to be returned to the point of origin at the expense of the carrier.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
Shanghai, September 24, 1918.

Notes from Peking

The Mid-autumn festival holiday took place on September 19. All the government offices were closed and some were also closed yesterday.

The mutilated body of a small Chinese girl, about ten years of age, was found a few days ago on the Tientsin golf course.

J. C. DeBerry, general manager for China of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, is on a brief visit to Tientsin and Peking.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, will reach Yokohama early in October and return to his post in Peking a week later.

W. H. Donald, editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, is leaving to-morrow morning for Shanghai in connection with the October issue of his magazine.

Lin Chang-min, former Minister of Justice, will leave for Japan to-morrow in order to accompany the remains of the late Tang Hua-lung back to China.

The surgical dressings department of the American Red Cross, Peking chapter, is now ready for work at the Standard Oil Company office, Erh Tiao Hutung.

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Lu Ka Wei, Shanghai.

Charles Denby, special representative in China of the American War Trade Board, Peking, left for Shanghai on September 18. He is expected to return to Peking in October.

A shipment of ten thousand rifles and bayonets arrived in Peking on Wednesday evening. They will be sent to Fengtien at the request of General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of the province.

Mr. Bauckham, publisher of *Rosenstock's Directory for the Far East*, is visiting Tientsin and Peking, engaged in the compilation of the Tientsin section of the 1919 issue, for which the Sino-American Trading Company will act as agents.

The Italian Red Cross fete held in Tientsin yesterday was a success. A large number of very valuable prizes donated by members of the Italian community in connection with the lottery at the fete formed one of many attractions.

Members of the American Junior Red Cross, Tientsin chapter, according to the local papers, were the first to send packages to the Czecho-Slav army. Two Tientsin members have already received letters thanking them for the gifts.

General Aoki, Japanese military adviser to the Chinese government, was awarded on the evening of September 16 the 2nd Class Pao-kwang Chia-ho decoration in recognition of his various services during the last few months.

Robert Young, editor and proprietor of the *Japan Chronicle*, and Mrs. Young are now staying with W. H. Donald, editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, during their short visit to China. They will return to Japan by way of Hankow and Shanghai on Monday.

It is reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prepared an official reply to the representations made by the diplomatic body some time ago against the contemplated issue of "gold-notes." It is couched in the same terms as the reply to the inquiries of the Ministry of Finance made by the Banking Consortium.

Despite the interest of the Siberian situation the Japanese are still devoting much attention to the securing of concessions and contracts in China. According to Mr. Giles, Peking correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, many loans will soon be concluded between Japanese financiers and the cabinet prior to its eventual fall in twenty days.

Major Manera, recruiting officer of the Italian Irridentists, left Tientsin for Harbin on September 19, accompanied by a bodyguard of ten Irridentists, fully armed for service. The entire corps of Irridentists were at the East Station to see their major off, and were reviewed before his departure. Several French and Japanese officers were also at the station.

American Consul G. F. Bickford and Mrs. Bickford and child passed through Tientsin from Chefoo on their way to Tsinanfu, Shantung, where Mr. Bickford will establish the newly created American Consulate. The jurisdiction of the Tsinanfu Consulate will include part of northern Shantung, which was formerly a part of the district of the American Consulate-General of Tientsin.

Reports of friction amongst the Russian, Japanese and Chinese authorities as to the handing over of the Chinese Eastern Railway are being daily received by the government at Peking. The question of handing over the technical administration of the whole American Railway Commission is still under discussion.

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Hankow **Peking**

Japanese opposition has been responsible for delay in completing the negotiations.

Liang Shih-yi and Wang Yi-tang, Speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively, called on Hsu Shih-chang, the President-elect, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning and handed to him the formal authorizations from the Electoral College for his assumption of the office of President on October 10. Mr. Hsu thanked them and assured them of his desire to place the country on a sound basis.

An attempt was made last week to assassinate General Hsu Shu-chen, the righthand man of Prime Minister Tuan, at the First Theater in Peking. While he was approaching the theater, a man who had been following him attempted to throw a bomb at him, but he was prevented from doing so. The Japanese Military Attache was with General Hsu at the moment. On the strength of the confession of the arrested man, eight arrests were subsequently made.

David Fraser, Peking correspondent of the London *Times* and *North China Daily News*, returned to Peking yesterday afternoon from Manchuli, where he had been staying during the last two months for the collection of news for *The Times*. He proposes to stay two days in the capital and will then return to Manchuli. In Manchuria and Siberia, Mr. Fraser spends part of his time in Harbin and part in Vladivostock and other centers of the Allied troops.

The Tientsin-Pukow train leaving Pukow on the afternoon of September 17 did not reach Tientsin until 12:40 a. m. on September 19, seven hours and thirty-five minutes late. It was held up at Liangchow near Tsinanfu and a troop train was permitted to precede it. At Anchan a battle was being fought between the government troops and some brigands who were formerly in the army of Chang Hsun, whilst the Tientsin-Pukow train was obliged to wait on a siding.

News has been received in Peking of a record run having been made from Kalgan to Urga by motor car. Mr. Milne, of Jardine, Matheson & Company, started from Kalgan railway station on Tuesday morning a week ago, accompanied by several Chinese gentlemen in five "Buick" cars and reached Urga on Saturday evening, thus completing the journey in 107 hours. The journey was accomplished under ordinary conditions, and the cars were driven by Chinese drivers. No mechanical trouble was experienced on the way.

The Ministry of Communications has announced that the railway from Wuchang to Changsha was opened for passenger traffic on September 18. This railway has been ready for passenger and ordinary traffic for some time, but on account of it being required for military purposes, it was not thrown open to the public until last Monday. The through train will leave Wuchang at 6:50 a. m. daily and will arrive at Changsha at midnight. The line was built with British capital by British engineers, and will have as its chief engineer Mr. Cox. Jeme Tien-yu is the managing director.

The saloon and restaurant keepers on Taku Road in Tientsin are much excited about the order issued last week prohibiting American soldiers to drink intoxicating liquors. The order includes officers as well as enlisted men. "America is a funny country," said one of the keepers, "who ever heard of stopping grown men from drinking? The soldiers are good boys. I would do anything for them. Sometimes when a soldier needs money, I lend it to him. Now they won't be allowed to come in even to talk to us. A soldier policeman stands on the street and tells him to keep away. It's all wrong."

Peking, September 21, 1918.

Who's Who in China

Lieutenant Wang Ken, Chinese graduate of Westpoint, his graduation standing being 12th out of 140 graduates of 1918 class.

Only twenty-three years of age, Lieutenant Wang graduated from Westpoint this summer, after having completed courses in Princeton University. He returned to China on the 29th of July, and has since been appointed a member of the Ministry of War.

Lieutenant Wang was born in 1895 at Wusih, Kiangsu, and studied at the Andin High School, where he graduated in 1910. By competitive examinations he entered the Tsing Hua College in Peking one year later, and was sent to America in the summer of 1911 to pursue a higher education. Upon his arrival in the United States, Lieutenant Wang entered the University of Michigan. In his second year of stay in America, he studied at Columbia University, and in his third and fourth year studied at Princeton University and received his B. Litt in 1915. In the summer of the same year, he joined Westpoint as a Chinese government student, where he was graduated in 1918.

Lieutenant Wang graduated from Princeton with honor, and at Westpoint his graduation standing ranked

LEST WE FORGET!

He who can orget the little ones that lie mangled fifty fathoms deep under the shattered hulk of the Lusitania—who has no reverence for the dead and their devotion, no prayer for the dying and their anguish, no pity for the bereaved and the broken—whose blood is not quickened by their perils, whose heart is not softened by their pains—who reads unmoved of blasted homes and wasted countrysides, of desolated cities and desecrated shrines, of heroic Belgium, overrun but not conquered, of epic France and the noble dead that lie buried there—the great dead that fought and the innocent dead that merely wept and waited—he who can forget these things, or be indifferent to the sacrifices and the sorrows, the bereavements and the burdens of Freedom's Gethsemanes—that man is a Hun at heart, for the crimes that none but a Hun can commit, none but a Hun can forget!

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the 12th, although there were 140 students in his class, most of whom will go to France this winter to participate in the war. He was awarded "marksman" for target shooting and appointed cadet sergeant during his last year of stay at Westpoint. Two other Chinese were graduated from this national military academy of the United States of America before, but Lieutenant Wang was the first one to get the appointment of cadet sergeant on account of his high military efficiency. Owing to his excellent command of English he was chosen a member of the staff of the "Howitzer Board," a class annual.

Upon his return to China, Lieutenant Wang was appointed a member of the Ministry of War. At the present time, there is another Chinese student studying at Westpoint. He is Cadet Lonson F. Dzau, who will probably be graduated next year.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

September 19. German infantry make a strong attack on the British lines on a wide front from the neighborhood of Trescault northwards, but are repulsed with great loss.——On the Salonika front the Serbians continue to advance and are crossing the river Cerne; the Bulgarians have evacuated their positions on a front of 90 miles from Monastir to the Vardar; the Serbian advance now exceeds 30 miles.

September 20. The British launch a fresh attack against the Germans north of St. Quentin and advance an average of 4,000 yards on a front of 18 miles, reaching and capturing the outer defences of the Hindenburg Line in wide sectors; the French capture Contescourt, Castres and Essigny-le-Grand. ——In Palestine General Allenby commences a general attack against the Turks on a front of 16 miles between Rafat and the sea, advancing to a depth of 12 miles.

September 21. The Serbian pursuit of the defeated Bulgarians on the Salonika front continues, the Serbians reaching the middle Vatasha, while on the left the Allied troops cross the Cerna, in the region of Cebren, and capture the high summits of Porta and Dzena.

September 22. South of St. Quentin the French extend their positions east of Hinancourt and Ly-Fontaine and reach the western outskirts of Vendeuil.—— The Franco-Serbian armies on the Dracheveso Massif break the serious resistance of the Bulgarians, who had been reinforced by German troops; the Serbians cross to the left bank of the Vardar and cut the main railway line between Uskub and Salonika.

September 23. The British in Palestine seize the passages of Jordan and Jisr-ed-Damie, thereby closing the enemy's last avenue of escape westward; the 7th and 8th Turkish armies have virtually ceased to exist and their entire transport has been captured.——Southwards of St. Quentin the French reach the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy.

September 24. Eastward of Jordan the Turks are withdrawing towards Amman, on the Hedjaz railway; British cavalry occupy Haifa and Acre on the shores of the Mediterranean.——The Serbians are within 3 miles of the Bulgarian frontier in the region of Strumitza; the 11th German division has been broken through, together with the main Bulgarian forces, which are retiring in great disorder; French cavalry capture Prilep.——The British and French resume their attack against St. Quentin and gain a footing in Pontruet and Gricourt, capturing Francilly-Selency and the village of Dallon despite a vigorous resistance.

SIBERIA

September 18. A detachment of Cossacks occupies Blagovestchensk and Alexievsk.

September 20. The British evacuate Baku and reach northwest Persia by sea.

September 21. The Vladivostock Siberian Government resigns in a body.

September 24. Vologotsky, Premier of the Omsk government, and General Horvath reach an agreement whereby their forces unite.

CHINA

September 24. In the House of Representatives at Peking a member for Mongolia, Koshikoto, moves the appointment of a special committee to examine the accounts of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications and ascertain what was wrong; the resolution is carried by a large majority.

September 25. The Russian and French legations agree on behalf of their respective governments on the embargo of the export of silver from China, and therefore Japan is the only nation standing out.

JAPAN

September 21. The long campaign against Premier Terauchi's Cabinet results in his resignation; Marquis Saionji is ordered to form a new government.

GENERAL

September 19. A message from Petrograd states that massacres continue despite the vigorous protests of neutral diplomats and the American and German representatives; up to the present 2,000 residents of Petrograd have been killed.

September 21. The U. S. House of Representatives passes the War Revenue Bill designed to raise by taxation approximately G. $8 10,200,000 of the 4 or more billions needed by the nation for the current year.——A telegram from Vienna to the Dutch press states that negotiations are proceeding favorably between Holland and Austria by means of which Austria will supply 5,000 tons of petroleum and large quantities of sugar and Holland will give trade credit in guilders.——The U. S. State Department notifies that, so long as Holland permits herself to be intimidated by German threats to destroy her shipping, there can be no arrangement for supplying her with American foodstuffs in the same manner as other neutrals.

September 22. A message from Moscow states that Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has notified neutral Consulates that the Russian government is still ready to permit the British and French diplomats and Consuls to leave

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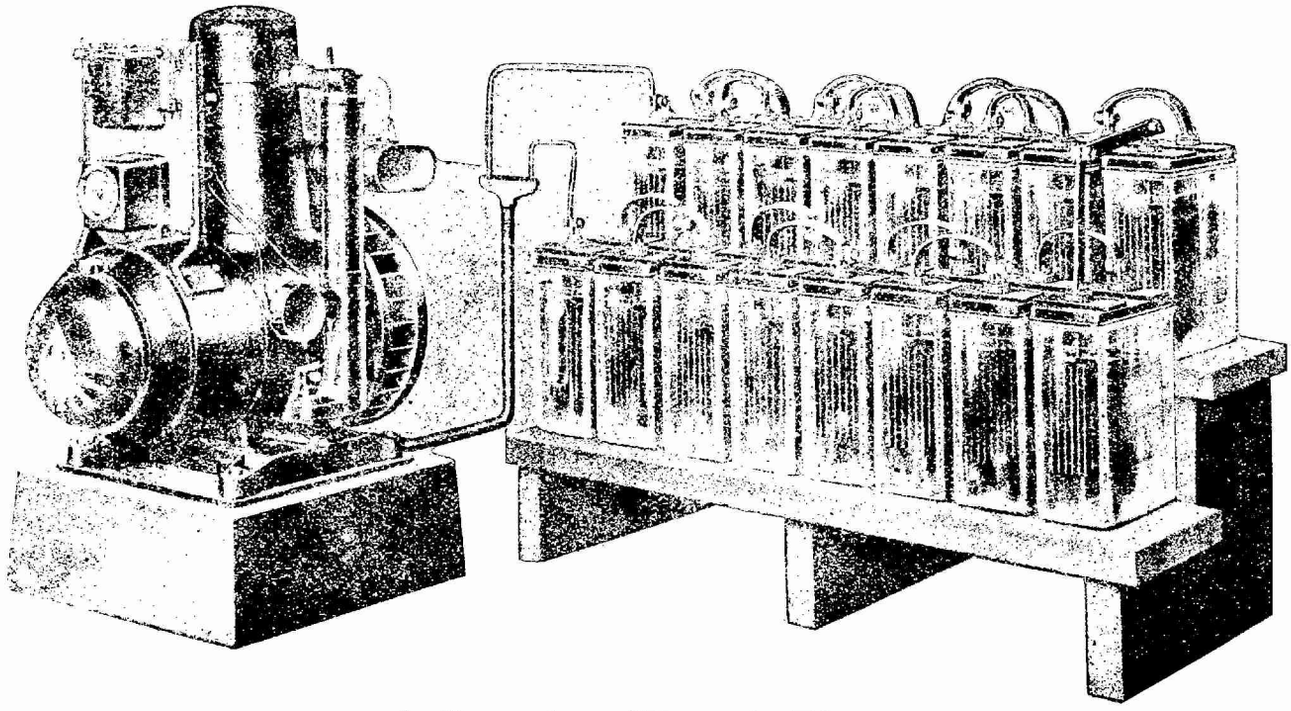

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Russia *via* Finland the moment it has received a telegram from Litvinoff, the Bolshevik emmissary in England, saying that he and his companions have embarked at a British port and a Norwegian Consul has confirmed Litvinoff's departure from England.

September 23. In a message from Moscow, which alleges that further attempts have been made to assassinate members of the Soviet, it is announced that further reprisals will be carried out.

September 24. U. S. Consul General Poole, the last American official to remain in the Bolshevik capital, arrives at Helsingfors from Moscow.——The U. S. House of Representatives approves a measure making national prohibition effective from July 1, 1919; the Senate has already passed the measure.

September 25. The British Admiralty's monthly *communique* states that 327,676 tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping were sunk last month, of which the British share was a little more than half.

America

Various daily newspapers have been telling of the coming match famine in the near future, but the largest match manufacturers assert that there need be no alarm as there are plenty of well-known match brands to be had. A certain shortage of "strike-on-the-box" matches is due to the fact that all foreign matchmakers, especially the Swedes, are having difficulty in getting materials and have been shipping very few matches to the United States.

It is believed that the plans to standardize Red Cross knitting yarn will be made effective in the near future. It is said that the khaki shade is to be eliminated and gray yarn of uniform weight is to be used by Red Cross workers all over the country for both the army and navy. The real economy gained from standardization will be best attained if other organizations which knit for the men in the service will adopt the same standards.

A new branch office of the International Banking Corporation has been opened for general banking business in Batavia, according to an announcement made in the *Merchants' Association Review*, Manila, P. I. This institution has offices in the Philippines, China, Japan, Straits Settlements and India, and it is an interesting fact to learn that this is the first time that any American concern has established direct connections with Dutch possessions.

The Fuel Administration has authorized that fuel will be restricted for outdoor use, an order which was effective July 24. Under the order for the use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of coal, gas, oil or other fuel for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements or signs, or for the external ornamentation of any building will be discontinued on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday of each week within New England and the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. They will be entirely discontinued on Monday and Tuesday of each week throughout the remainder of the United States.

Men and Events

Gordius Nielsen, a Danish subject, has announced that he has severed his connections with the *Shanghai Gazette*.

According to information given out mail communication now exists with Russia, as announced by W. W. Ritchie, Postal Commissioner of the Chinese Post Office.

Thomas F. Millard, who has been in New York for the past year, returned to Shanghai this last week. After a few weeks stay in Shanghai, Mr Millard expects to go North on business.

Andersen Meyer & Company have recently fitted up display rooms with plate glass windows fronting on Yuen Ming Yuen Road for the purpose of making exibitions of machinery and other products handled by the company.

In an editorial reference in the REVIEW of last week to the American successes at St. Mihiel, the statement was made that the American troops had captured 50,000 Germans. The figures should have been 15,000.

B. C. Haile, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been transferred to Calcutta, where he will open an agency for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Haile plans to depart for Calcutta at an early date, accompanied by his family.

E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation of New York, and E. A. Hartmann, president of Hartman Brothers Incorporated, of New York, are in Shanghai this week on business. They are the guests of V. Meyer, of Andersen Meyer & Company.

The American company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Shanghai, with seventy officers and men, is in camp at the Rifle Range. The members of the company will engage in drills, sports and a cup shoot, and camp will break up on Sunday afternoon, September 29.

The following men from the American company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, are now in war service with the Allies: Vaughan, Hendry, Pennywitt, Shoemaker, Newman, Emens, Scott, Chevalier, Tinkham, Ollerdessen, Viles, Eubank, Woodberry, Arthur, Chapman, Sanford.

Through traffic has been resumed on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, after an interruption caused by bandits north of the Yellow River. Mails from Shanghai for the North were sent *via* the Tientsin-Pukow railway to Suchowfu, and from there over the Lung-Hai and Kin-Hsu railways to Peking.

Viscount Motono, the late Foreign Minister of Japan, died in Tokio on September 17. The deceased was one of the best diplomatists ever born in Japan. He was educated mostly in France and was a man of liberal ideas.

On Tuesday, October 1, the Executive Committees of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce of China will give a tiffin at the American Club in honor of Hon. Chas. Denby of the American War Trade Board and a number of other prominent Americans who are in Shanghai. On Wednesday evening, the same gentlemen will be guests of honor at a dinner to be given by the members of the American Chamber of Commerce of China at the Columbia Country Club, at No. 50. Route Doumer, Shanghai.

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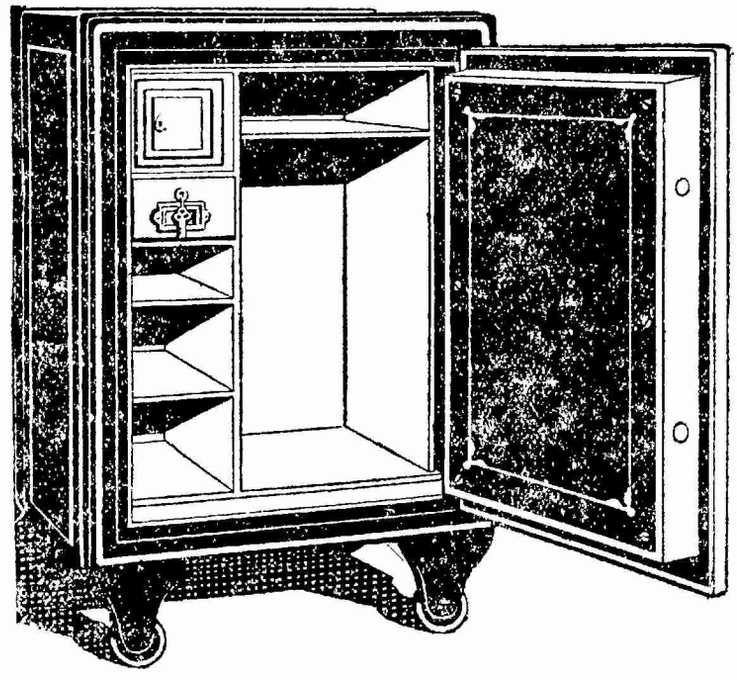

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The other day about 1,000 workers employed by the Nippon Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, at Mita-Shikoku-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokio, asked the management for an increase of wages, but continued at work. On Friday (September 13), however, about 800 men suddenly ceased work owing to the demand not being granted. The men and the management are still in negotiation over the matter.

Captain David I. Sandelson, paymaster for the British Chinese Labor Overseas Corps and chairman of the Jewish National Movement in China, will speak at the first fall meeting of the Saturday Club, which will be held at 12:15 o'clock next Tuesday, October 1. In addition there will be an address by Dr. Frank Rawlinson on the subject of "Preparation of a People for a Nationhood." Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, will preside.

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, has been appointed Field Representative for China of the American Red Cross, succeeding Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who resigned because of pressure of duties as American Commercial Attache. W. A. B. Nichols, secretary of the central committee of the American Red Cross, succeeds Mr. Arnold as chairman of the central committee and J. H. Dollar has been elected treasurer, succeeding B.C. Haile, who resigned.

In a special note to the Chinese government at Peking dated September 25, the American government lodged a protest with the Chinese government regarding the plan of certain Chinese government officials to reopen and legalize the opium traffic in this country. The American note stated that the recent action of China in connection with the opium business contravenes the spirit of the Hague Convention which was ratified by China and America and that the action endangers all the beneficial results hitherto accomplished toward the wiping out of the opium business in China.

President Wilson on August 13 issued a proclamation putting into effect an amendment to the American Shipping Act to prevent American shipping or shipyards passing under foreign control. The new act makes it a criminal offence for an American or American company to sell, mortgage, lease or deliver an American ship to a foreigner without the consent of the Federal Shipping Board. The act also provides that no American shipyard may enter into contracts for ship construction for foreign account unless the contract provides that construction on a ship shall not begin until after the war.

According to cable instructions received in Shanghai on September 23, the two remaining Canadian Pacific ocean liners, the s. s. *Empress of Japan* and *Monteagle*, will be taken over by the British government. All passenger bookings have been cancelled after the next trip made to Vancouver by the *Monteagle*. The *Empress of Japan*, which is due in Vancouver October 6, will not make a return trip to the Orient. The *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia* were taken over by the government five months ago. The cable now received withdraws the Canadian Pacific ocean services from the Far East.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the American Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, September 27, for the purpose of furthering the plans for the formation of an inter-Allied association in Shanghai for advancing Allied interests in a general way throughout China. A circular letter has been sent out to all Allied organizations in Shanghai and replies are now being received by the Chamber favoring the new organization. As soon as the various organizations have appointed committees there will be a general meeting of all Allied organizations at the rooms of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

Drive Starts With G. $100,000 Advance Subscriptions

The drive for the American Fourth Liberty Loan in China begins to-day very auspiciously with advance subscriptions of approximately G.$100,000. The subscriptions are scattered among the various financial institutions in Shanghai that are receiving subscriptions, the largest number being with the International Banking Corporation. On Thursday, Semptember 26, the subscriptions at the International Bank amounted to G. $80,000, divided among 147 subscribers, making an average of about G. $550. Practically all of these subscriptions are from Americans in the outports, so the impression exists that the subscription of G. $650,000 for the last Liberty Loan will be greatly exceeded in the present campaign. Official notice was received from Washington by the Liberty Loan Committee yesterday to the effect that the present Liberty Loan will amount to G. $6,000,000,000. The interest will be at 4½ per cent and the bonds will mature in twenty years. The American government however reserves the right to purchase the bonds back in fifteen years. On account of the fact that a large part of the present bond issue will be apportioned by America among the Allies for help in the war for democracy, Americans need have no hesitancy in soliciting subscriptions from their Chinese and Allied friends in China. Chinese especially who are now bidding for the support of the American government to help their country out of its deplorable condition, could not do better than liberally subscribe for the present Liberty Bond Issue. They have the additional advantage because of favorable exchange of being able to make the most profitable silver investment that has been possible for the last quarter of a century. Subscriptions may be made through any of the following banks or organizations: American Express Company, American-Oriental Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Banque de L'Indo Chine, Banque Industrielle de Chine, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, International Bank, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, U. S. Postal Agency, Yokohama Specie Bank, or the Liberty Loan Committee, 26 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Choosing a Husband in China

ACCORDING to modern Chinese custom a daughter or a son has the right to choose his or her own liking for matrimony without the interference from parents. Chinese, for thousands of years, have had the custom of choosing the opposite sex for marriage by the parents instead of by the couple themselves. This bad custom often caused unhappiness because the parents cared very little for the element of love between the young people.

Since Western civilization came Eastward this custom has gradually changed and young lovers have

often misused the term "free marriage" and there have arisen many immoral acts which have brought their resulting unhappiness.

Since the love of a couple is or should be lifelong and there is nothing so sweet as the love of a couple, so the marriage of young people cannot be decided in a short time. It is necessary to investigate the habits and the morals of the opposite sex with great care so as to avoid future regrets between the contracting parties.

The following are the important points for Chinese women to consider in choosing a husband, and I should like to bring them forth and discuss them with young girls who are looking for a husband:

(1) *Appearance and knowledge*:

A beauty should match a husband of good education and appearance, and a stout woman should marry a giant husband. This kind of couple will live together peacefully. But if an unusually beautiful and well educated woman is married to a stupid husband or if an ugly and uneducated woman marry a well educated and well appearing husband they will never live together peacefully. It is necessary to judge the lover intellectually as well as morally so as to get a couple that is well balanced.

(2) *Age*:

The best time for marriage is between the ages of 20 and 28. Look for a husband that will be not too old nor too young to mate with. Generally a husband should be older than the wife by 2 or 3 years.

(3) *Profession*:

Has the lover an independent profession? What kind of work is he doing? Is his income enough for his living without depending on his father's property?

(4) *Property*:

How big is the lovers house? Is it rented or his own property? Has he any cash reserve? Has he any other property? His wealth should be well balanced with that of your own family. If the husband is poor you can never hope to live with him peacefully.

(5) *Relations*:

Is his father or mother still living? Any brothers or sisters? How many servants? Does his parents love him or do they interfere in everything the son does? How about his affection for his brothers and sisters or other members of the family.

(6) *Health*:

Is he in good health? Has he any hereditary disease?

(7) *Living*:

Does he live extravagantly or economically? Does he smoke, drink or gamble? What is his income and how does he spend it? Is there any reserve after meeting his expenses?

(8) *Temper*:

How does he treat his friends or servants, this will enable you to know his temper.

(9) *Moral*:

What is his opinion towards public affairs? Is there anything that he has done that caused him to lose the respect of the public?

(10) *What is his aim regarding marriage?*

Does he keep the rule of one wife or expect to have more than one.

(11) *Other investigations*:

Does he live and eat cleanly? How about his friends, etc?

The above points may be obtained either by interview or by correspondence, or by getting information from his neighbors. Judging from his morals, if satisfactory, then engagement may be proposed. In this way you will never come to regret your action. If you married a husband with whom you are not acquainted, how can you love one another?

This is a very important matter that every young woman should consider. Don't be too shy to investigate. This is a matter of great importance for your lifelong happiness.—*Translated from the "Chinese Ladies Journal," Shanghai.*

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What Women are Doing in America

"A great war service convention, every session and every department emphasizing how to help win the war—and aid in reconstruction now and after the war—at home and with the Allies," is the thought Mrs. C. S. Lobingier brings back to Shanghai after an extended trip to the United States, where she was the official guest—representing the Shanghai American Women's Club—at the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held from April 30 to May 8 at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

When seen by a representative of the REVIEW, Mrs. Lobingier first expressed her desire to congratulate the American community in Shanghai and Americans throughout China on their splendid work for the Red Cross and especially on their very successful Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns and the purchase of War Savings Stamps. She said that the keenest interest and appreciation is felt by Americans at home in the work being done here and that

Roads And Railroads In China

CHINA is often called the land of wonderful possibilities, and the truth of this statement is nowhere more apparent than in the transportation situation. Here is a land with an area of one and a third million square miles, a population of approximately 400,000,000 and only 6,000 miles of railroad, or less than one mile to each 50,000 people. In comparison, the United States, measured by population, has one mile of railway to every 360 persons; and Australia one mile of railway to every 250 inhabitants. Measured on a basis of territory, the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to 11 square miles of territory as against three-tenths of a mile of railway to every 100 square miles of territory in China. The *Railway Age*, quoting from a series of articles published by *Engineering* of London, gives some interesting sidelights on Chinese roads and railroads.

While almost the entire Chinese Republic is suffering from a lack not only of railroads but all other methods of transportation as well, probably the most urgent demand comes from that territory known as the Great Plain. In area this tract is about 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 132,000,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of China. The provinces comprising it are Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Northern Chekiang. These provinces have a population of 625 persons to the square mile, the most densely populated territory in the world. The mineral wealth of this region should furnish sufficient reason for its development. Practically the whole of the western portion is one vast coal field with smaller coal fields in central Shantung and northern Chihli. As good measure a bountiful nature has added other mineral wealth such as ironstone, gold and silver. Within the same area wheat, maize, oats, tea, rice and silk are raised.

Communication of any sort over this immense area is very poor. The separate provinces are like watertight bulkheads in a vessel, each entirely shut off from the one adjoining. There may be famine in one province, plenty in another and no means of communication between the two. While almost one-half of the railway mileage of China lies within this territory, it is equivalent to only one mile of railroad for every 127 square miles of territory.

Water transportation in the Great Plain is confined largely to the Yangtze river, which forms its southern boundary. The Yangtze is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from its mouth. Above Hankow navigation is made difficult by shallow water and rapids. Small river steamers, however, run between Hankow and Ichang throughout the year and between Ichang and Chungking when water permits.

Handicapped then by lack of adequate water transportation Hankow should be connected by rail with Chengtu, the capital of the very rich province of Szechuan. Another line of railroad should link up the provinces of Shansi and Shensi with the capital of the isolated province of Kansu.

South of the Yangtze the country is less populous and more mountainous except in the province of Fukien. Railway construction in this region is less needed and would prove more expensive. The Great Plain can be developed at less cost and offers greater returns.

China is only beginning to meet her need of modern roads. Aside from courier roads Chinese roads are mostly footpaths. The upkeep of a road is made dependent upon the village through which it passes, the officials of the village being made the judges of what are "necessary repairs." As a result no real road maintenance has been attempted for centuries, and only in dry weather are these village roads fit for use. Over them goods are transported by such primitive forms of conveyance as muleback, donkeyback, and wheelbarrow. North of the Yangtze the cart is used and with this vehicle the Chinese farmer loads about a ton of goods. As the cart has a narrow two-inch tire this quickly adds to the disrepair of the road over which it passes.

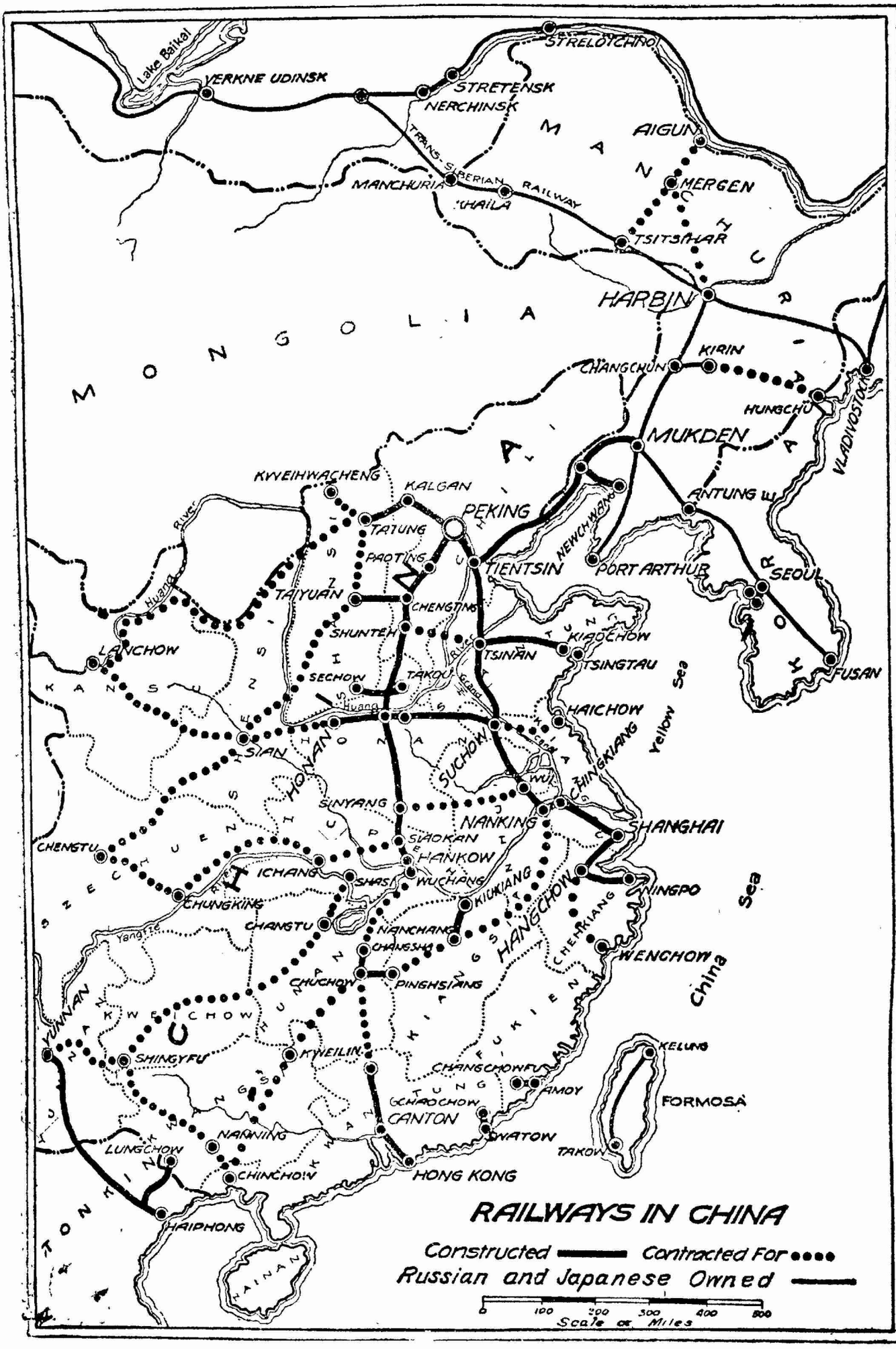
The wheelbarrow is another form of conveyance even more destructive of Chinese roads. It is usually unevenly loaded up to about 800 pounds and with a tire width of 1¼ inches it does more than its part in cutting up the road. The Chinese wheelbarrow will seat 4 people, and costs the passenger about 4 cents a mile. It is trundled all day long by a coolie for the munificent sum of 12 to 16 cents.

It is interesting to note the cost of the various kinds of conveyance in China. The charge per ton per mile by cart is from $.04 to $.08; by boat from $.002 to $.004; by wheelbarrow, from $.04 to $.12; by mule, $.06; and by railway, $.004.

When we consider that labor cost is about one-tenth that of Europe, transportation in China is expensive, uncertain, and except on the railways, which are far too few, incapable of handling any large volume of traffic.

What China needs first of all is roads which can be used as feeders for standard gauge railroads. In building these China will follow the example of European nations which in developing overseas possessions have built roads to tax districts not prosperous enough to support a railway. Roads could be built on the Great Plain at an average cost of $6,000 per mile. By using the present income of the railroad 800 miles of road could be built each year. If roads were built preparatory to railroad building at a later date in the hill country south of the Yangtze river, the mineral wealth of Yunnan province could be properly developed. At present this province is dependent on mule and coolie transportation, which is far from satisfactory.

With good roads and motor-transportation aided by the government, it is estimated that freight could be carried for six mills a ton. It would be easy to secure good motor truck drivers and mechanics at a cost of 22 cents to 30 cents an hour. Easy access to existing railway zones would have a high educational value, stimulate trades now fast dying out, make an end to famine and stop brigandage. If the Chinese government wishes to confer a real and lasting benefit upon its people it can make no better beginning than to embark upon a policy of road building.—*From "Finance."*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Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

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the question immediately and repeatedly asked one returning from China is, "Are you feeling the war over there?"

Mrs. Lobingier brings greetings and congratulations to the workers in Shanghai from Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, appointed by President Wilson chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the American branch of the International Council of Women; Mrs. George Bass, secretary of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, of which Mrs. McAdoo is chairman; and Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In speaking further of the club convention, Mrs. Lobingier stated that $2,000,000 was pledged for hospital and recreational work for our men "over there," and that this was but a fraction of the amount already given by the members for the Red Cross and every phase of war work, the greatest gift being the sons, husbands and brothers who have responded to our country's and the world's need.

Mrs. Newton W. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, was a guest on the closing evening and sang charmingly the war songs best loved by the "boys" at the many cantonments where she has so graciously entertained them.

While in Omaha, Mrs. Lobingier was guest at a dinner given in honor of former President William H. Taft, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, and also had the privilege of hearing many prominent speakers who are giving their time to help win the war: Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross; Frank A. Vanderlip, head of the War Savings Stamps Committee; Mayor Simmons, director of the South Western Division of the Red Cross, who has visited the devastated regions of France—all "dollar a year men"—Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Jane Addams on "Food Conservation;" Miss Helen Fraser of London on "Women's Part in Food Production;" Dr. Stockton Axson, secretary of the Junior Red Cross; Dr. Putnam, librarian of Congress and Director of the War Service Library Committee, and many others.

Mrs. Lobingier extended an invitation, on behalf of the American Women's Club of Shanghai, to the Council of the General Federation to meet in Shanghai in 1919. The council is composed of the officers and directors, each State being represented by the latter.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, has sent to Mrs. Lobingier an autographed photograph of the White House, with the hope that it may be used to aid the work of the Red Cross chapter in Shanghai.

"In America," said Mrs. Lobingier, "the thought uppermost in the minds of both men and women is, how to help win this war for humanity, for freedom. As Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said, 'The women are standing, not behind the men in the trenches, but beside them.' The desire to serve, in whatever way one is best fitted or most needed, seems well nigh universal."

American Woman's Club to Hold Its First Meeting

The first meeting of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, will be held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, October 1, at 4 p. m. Refreshments will be served, after which the regular program will be given. In planning their work for the year Red Cross work will be given special emphasis, a large number of curios having been secured for the first meeting of the club

to be placed on sale, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the Red Cross. The new rule in connection with tickets for admission will go into effect at this meeting, tickets only being issued upon payment of dues. Members of the club are urged to bring necessary funds for their dues, the membership fees for the year being $3.00. Special provision has been made for guest tickets.

Red Cross Notes

A circular letter has been mailed to all American women in Shanghai in connection with workers needed for service in the local American Red Cross Workroom at 18-B Kiangse Road. Each women is urged to give some of her available time to this cause, as many relief supplies will be needed for Siberia. Instructions have been received from Red Cross headquarters at Washington, D. C., that all Red Cross work is to be sent to Siberia. A large shipment of knitted supplies is exected to arrive at an early time from the outports.

Numbered among the various donations by residents of Denver, Colorado, to the Red Cross, one piece of jewelry has perhaps a more varied history than the remainder of the donations. The contribution is a poison ring donated by J. E. Zahn. The small gold band is reported to have been manufactured more than two hundred years ago, and is said to have been worn by two princesses, at least twice with fatal effect for their enemies. The bezel of the ring turns upon a tiny hinge, the pressure of a hidden spring opening the small poison chamber. The ring is valued at G. $1,000.

"The Home Communication Service" branch of the American Red Cross work, which has already become well known in the United States, now has its own department at the American Red Cross headquarters in London, occupying the entire floor of a building. The work is managed by Captain Herbert Edenborough, who commands a large staff of workers and "searchers" who are stationed at various points throughout Great Britain, where they keep in constant touch with camps and hospitals where American soldiers are to be found.

The Nikko American Red Cross, of Nikko, Japan, has received 4,200 tons of sarashi from which they have produced and shipped to Yokohama and Tokio 18,000 three-inch No. 1 bandages, 500 knitted wash cloths and 216 pillows. Forty pounds of wool was received for socks.

The American Red Cross has reported that through its activities in France during July, aid was extended to 372,835 civilians, of whom 26,241 were treated in eight hospitals and 70 dispensaries of the Red Cross in France. M. C. P.

Correspondence

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, this week received the following letter from his former teacher, Prof. George E. Howard, head of the department of Political Science and Sociology in the University of Nebraska:

"I find that MILLARD'S REVIEW gives me just the information that I need regarding important Oriental affairs, especially the Chinese-Japanese question. I shall make good use of the numbers in my graduate seminar course this year, which will deal with certain big questions of world-politics, including the problem of reconstruction after the war ends."

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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Far Eastern Press Opinion

Will Not Recognize Peking Parliament

From Intelligence Bureau, Canton

The Intelligence Bureau has been authorized to announce with reference to the recent pretended presidential election held in Peking, that the military government at Canton will not recognize this or any other act of the bogus parliament illegally convoked at Peking. The constitutionalists, during these fourteen months of civil war, have repeatedly protested against the illegality of the so-called parliament at Peking, so to recognize this election would be entirely inconsistent with their attitude.

From the "Osaka Asahi"

The successor of Count Terauchi will have to revise the China policy of the latter to a large extent, and the political ideal he professes must be such as will enable his administration to act in concert with the other Powers. From geographical and other considerations, the initiative in Chinese affairs has fallen to this country, a right which will be maintained, irrespective of the change in our domestic politics. Neither will this change affect our fundamental policy of friendship toward our western neighbor. But then China does not happen to be a compact whole in the political sense; her politicians and miliarists, divided into two hostile camps, are waging war against each other. Our public men incline to one or the other party in China, as they represent progressive or reactionary elements, as has been exemplified by recent Sino-Japanese intercourse. The intimate relationship between Japan and China being a matter of extreme importance to both countries, the incoming Administration is in duty bound to strive to place this relationship on a still firmer basis. For this, it is at least necessary that the background of political thought upon which it stands, is one that will harmonize with the unmistakable tendency in recent politics throughout the Allied world.

Control of the Chinese Eastern Railway

From the "Shanghai Gazette" (Chinese-owned)

According to reports from Peking the Wai Chiao Pu has informed the Japanese legation, that in accordance with agreement Russia has no right to surrender the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway to any third party without the consent of China.

This belated discovery of the Wai Chiao Pu was of course known to Japan and, for that matter, to any one of ordinary intelligence long ago.

When the Russian Empire went to pieces China should have taken over the control of this railway, but instead of doing so she permitted an ex-official of an ex-government to retain control and operate it for whom (unless himself) is not known.

Both the Russian government and its officials ceased business at the same time. There has since been no government in Russia recognized by China, and certainly none which could legally claim control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and which treaty or agreement could not turn over to an individual.

That there has been some agreement between General Horvath and the Japanese government concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway no one but the gentlemen of the Peking government can doubt.

The situation in North Manchuria is complicated by Japanese soldiers along the line of the railway and headquarters at Harbin. General Horvath has proclaimed himself Dictator in Chinese territory and along comes General Gaida, the Czecho-Slovak commander-in-chief, who proclaims martial law along the railway and sets up a courtmartial in Harbin.

China is supposed to exercise at least civil control in Manchuria, so that we have a dictatorship and military law functioning with civil law in the same territory. The two military gentlemen who have assumed extraordinary powers in Manchuria will make it necessary for Japan to take over control of the Chinese Eastern Railway in order "to preserve the peace in the Far East." Under the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1905 intended to "preserve the peace in the Far East and India" Japan will not hesitate to take the necessary steps.

Russia has surrendered no control—that passed out of her hands in March 1917, and into an individual representing no government. Whether the Czecho-Slovak government will endorse General Gaida's proclamation of martial law in Chinese territory or not we do not know. It is a nice "kettle of fish" to say the least.

The Peking gang has surrendered the sovereignty of China in Manchuria and Shantung, has sold or mortgaged to Japan everything it could lay its hands on, and at this late day discovers something that everybody else knew.

What does this note to the Japanese legation mean? There is a possibility that the Entente Powers and the United States have given an intimation that they cannot stand for any further surrender of China's rights to Japan. We hope that such an intimation has been given. It has been long due.

There is another matter that may have brought about this notification, and that is an aroused public sentiment in the North against Japanese aggression. With this protest on record the government may hope to placate the people, and appeal to the Allies when Japan acts.

America and the Chinese Eastern Railway

From the "Yomiuri" (Tokio)

Rumors have been circulated in the past few days that the United States government has demanded the right to control the whole business of the Chinese Eastern Railway. As a matter of fact, the rumor is not to be accepted by itself, but it is at least certain that America has taken a certain diplomatic measure as regards the railway which is enough to cause anxieties on the part of the Japanese over the future of the Siberian affairs.

The friendship between America and Japan is essential not only for the welfare of the two nations but for the sake of all Allied Powers in their fight against Germany. Especially in Siberia the two nations must always work in cooperation, without any misunderstanding. If the Russians suspect Japan's sincerity, as the Americans often say, it is America's duty to dispel the doubt. On the other hand, if there would be any ill feeling on the part of the Russians against the Americans, Japan should exert herself for

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wiping out all such uneasy feelings harbored by the Russians.

How to manage the railways in Siberia is a problem of great importance. Under present circumstances, when the war is still going on between the Austro-Germans and the Allied forces, it may be too early to discuss the future of the Siberian Railway or the Eastern Chinese Railway. At present the Allies should have no other business than to control these railways with the view to facilitate the movement of the Allied forces in their fight against the enemy. These railways are essentially Russian railways. They must be owned by the Russians and controlled by the Russians. But if the Russians want to transfer their right on these railways to any other nation, Japan is rightly entitled to them. Japan is the nearest neighbor of Russia. She is now taking the main part of the warfare in Siberia. The Russo-Chinese agreement regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway requires the consent of the Chinese government if Russia wants to tranfer the right on the railway to a foreign nation other than China. As a matter of fact Japan has no such legal right on that railway as China has, but one should remember that the Russians as well as other nations have moral obligations to Japan and should ask her approval whenever they want to transfer their rights on the railway.

Humanity and righteousness have been always the watchwords of the Americans and we certainly do not suspect their sincerity for their causes of the war against German militarism. Yet any nation, especially a great nation, has a desire to be powerful, although it may not directly aim at military conquest. Both America and Japan are ambitious nations. They always exert themselves for the extension of their influences. On the other hand any nation which is great and ambitious is always suspicious about the activities of the other. Japan suspects America, and America suspects Japan. This in inevitable and not always to be condemned. Indeed this is merely evidence of the greatness of the two nations. But such suspicions sometimes become the cause of conflicts between the nations, and the leaders of the nations should always be careful to wipe out such suspicions in order to avoid conflict forthcoming from the mutual misunderstanding of the nations.

We do not say that the measure America is going to take is wrong or mistaken, but we are sincerely desirous of America's efforts to make everything known to the eyes of the Japanese people in order to avoid suspicions on the part of the latter, which are not only unnecessary but which embarrass the cooperation of the two nations in their effort to restore Russia as an Allied Power.

Japanese Premiers and Cabinet

From the "Japan Chronicle" (Kobe)

Thirty-five years have elapsed since the late Prince Ito formed the first cabinet in Japan. During this interval there have been eighteen cabinet changes, the average age of a ministry being less than two years. Although cabinet changes have been so frequent, says the *Mainichi*, the organisers of ministries number only nine. It is surprising that political power during the past 35 years has been changing hands only among this small number of clan statesmen, some of whom have formed a cabinet three or four times. The following list shows the names of Premiers and the number of times they have held office:

Ito Hirobumi	4
Kuroda Kiyotaka	1
Yamagata Aritomo	2
Matsukata Masayoshi	2
Okuma Shigenobu	2
Katsura Taro	3
Saoinji Kimmochi	2
Yamamoto Gonbei	1
Terauchi Seiki	1

Of the above ministries the first Katsura cabinet lived the longest, four years and seven months, and next comes the second Ito cabinet, which remained in office for four years and one month. The late Prince Katsura had the curious distinction also of forming the ministry which had the shortest life, for his third cabinet survived no more than two months. The third Ito cabinet and the first Okuma ministry come next on the list of short-lived oabinets, both with a record of five months.

The present Terauchi cabinet was formed on October 9, 1916, and so has already been in office for a year and eleven months. Compared with some of the short-lived cabinets, therefore, the members of the present ministry will have to be satisfied even if they had to resign to-morrow.

Reviewing the names of organisers of ministries, it is a striking fact that with the solitary exception of Marquis Saionji, who comes of a *kuge* family, all the Premiers have been clan statesmen, either hailing from Choshu, Satsuma or Hizen. Another point worthy of note is that every organiser of a cabinet was a peer when he assumed the Premiership, a fact which shows that title and rank carry much weight in Japanese eyes. There is still another point deserving attention, and that is that with the exception of the late Prince Ito, Marquis Matsukata, Marquis Okuma and Marquis Saionji, all the other Premiers were or are either generals or admirals. It may be also noted that even the civilian Premiers could not carry on their administration in defiance of the influence of the military and naval cliques. The Osaka journal dolefully observes that this record makes a singular contrast with politics in America, Britain and France, where Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Clemenceau freely exercise their authority, military and civil, though none of them are military men.

Japan's Lack of Initiative

"Japan Advertiser" (Tokio)

According to Unosuke Wakamiya, a rising political writer who edits the *Chuo*, the progress which Japan has made in the short space of a few decades will go down in history as one of the greatest wonders of the twentieth centry. But, he adds: "The ruling class is incapable of government. The leaders of the populace know not where to lead them. In a word, Japan is ill-governed, ill-led and ill-taught." This is Mr. Wakamiya's discouraging impression of his country to-day. Mr. Wakamiya does not attempt to explain the riddle, but it appears from the context that he considers the achievements of Japan are due wholly to the genius of the people to model on the pattern of others. For the writer says: "Japan is a country whose existence is impossible without rice. Such is

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the importance of rice in the life of the people. Yet not a single expert on rice has arisen since the Japanese adopted rice for their food. To the uninitiated this may seem a wonder. To me it is a matter of course. There is no element of mystery in it. Is it not tantamount to hoping for an impossible thing to expect a man or a nation of men always helpless without the help of others suddenly to develop an initiative in a certain matter?"

Peace With Victory

From the "Kokumin" (Tokio)

The Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, announced that the United States government declines the proposal for a conference of belligerents received from Austria. The fact indicates that America stands firmly on her policy to conclude peace with victory.

To conclude peace with victory has been and is the aim of all the Allied nations engaged in the war. They want it because they are convinced that the international politics of Germany are against the fundamental principle which rules the family of nations. The Washington dispatch received Tuesday indicates that Germany has bought over the Bolshevik leaders, instigated the anarchists and pacifists in Russia and destroyed the Russian political system from its foundation. The methods of the German government will exist as long as the German bureaucratic system remains, and there will be ample possibility for the repetition of the Russian example in many other countries, unless the imperialist and bureaucratic Germany ceases to exist.

The Allies cannot restore their friendship with Germany unless the latter becomes a different nation, and in order to realize this there is no other way than to beat Germany into total destruction. If Germany or Austria wants peace, they must surrender to the Allies. We just want peace with victory on the side of the Allies.

Improvement Begins on China's Famous Grand Canal

BY YANG PAO-LING, C. E.

Joseph Ripley, engineer-in chief of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, arrived in Peking from America two weeks ago to tackle the difficult task of improving the southern section of the Grand Canal, along which the territory is under perpetual inundation. A loan of G. $6,000,000 was made by the Chinese government from the American International Corporation of New York last winter for the purpose. The planned improvement, to be undertaken by the Siems-Carey Company, a reputable American firm, will benefit tens of millions of people living in the region. In view of the immense interests attached to it, we have requested Mr. Yang Pao-ling, engineer of the National Conservancy Bureau and adviser to the Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, a well-known hydraulic expert, to write for the "Review" the following article, giving an authentic account, in graphic form, of the history and the present state of the Grand Canal. Mr. Yung has traversed this longest canal in the world half a dozen times and his account of it is therefore authoritative.—Editor.

THE Grand Canal, of which the South Grand Canal forms a part, is the earliest and, in many respects, the greatest piece of hydraulic engineering work ever accomplished. It is the longest canal in existence, extending from latitude 30° to 40° N., from Hangchow to Peking, and covering a distance of approximately 1,000 miles. It crosses both the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. For many centuries it formed the main line of communication between the North and South, and the part it has played in the history of the political, economic and social life of the Chinese people is beyond estimation.

The canal, as we see it to-day, was not built at one time nor under one dynasty. It took no less than 2,000 years to complete. There are rooms of books on the history of this important waterway, but space

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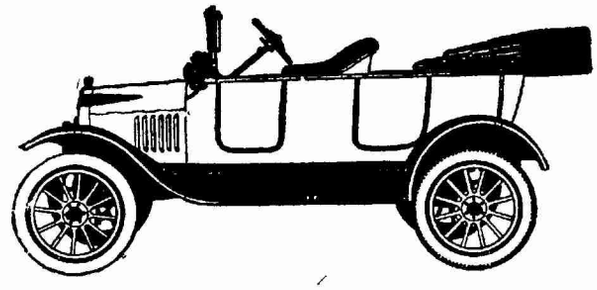

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does not permit me to go into details of why, when and how the different sections of the canal were constructed and by whom. The following paragraphs contain only a very brief account of how the canal came into existence. More space is devoted to the South Grand Canal, for this is the section which the government is going to have improved, and is naturally the section about which the public is anxious to know.

The work on the Grand Canal was initiated in the year 540 B. C., when Fu Tsai, Prince of Wu, built its first section, namely that between Tsingkiangpu and Yangchow, by connecting the Han Kou and the Hwai River, and thus established the first uninterrupted line of communication between Yangchow and Loyang, the capital of the Chow kings. No further work of importance was done to the canal until the year 608 A. D., when Emperor Yang of the Sui dynasty ordered Hwang Fu-ni to have the canal, as built by Fu Tsai, improved and extended. Over 100,000 inhabitants of the Hwai district were pressed into service, and after many years of hard work the section of the canal from Hwaian to the Yangtze River, a length of over 100 miles, was successfully completed.

In the early days of the canal the greatest difficulty which confronted the Chinese engineers was how to provide the canal with an adequate supply of water during the dry months. The Hwai River brought down enough water for the canal during freshet seasons, but there were many months in the year when the quantity of water was found to be insufficient for navigation. To meet this situation, the Pien Shui in Honan was either in whole or in part diverted at Jungtse to the Hwai River, the diversion being about 300 miles long. During the Tang and Sung dynasties or from the 8th century to the 13th century, no extension of importance was made to the canal, with the exception of certain works at Hangchow by the famous poet Pai Chu-ye and the dredging of parts of the Yu Ho in 1068 A. D. by Liu Ye and Chen Fang, which rivers were incorporated to form parts of the Grand Canal in later days. Other works done in that half millenary worth mentioning were works for regulating the section of the canal completed by Emperor Yang, dock, dams, overflows and dykes were constructed to facilitate navigation and to keep the canal waters under control.

The dynasty that did the most for the Grand Canal was the famous Yuan dynasty. When Kublai Khan established his capital in Peking, he at once conceived the idea of building a national highway to connect the capital with the rich countries bordering the Yangtze River and the existing Grand Canal. In the year 1279, the Wen Ho and the Sze Ho were regulated to form a part of the canal to connect with the canal lower south. It must be noted that the whole canal as it is to-day is not entirely an artificial channel. Many parts were built by human labor, but most of the sections were originally parts of natural waterways and were simply connected up and worked into the system to form a continuous waterway. The part of the canal joining Peking and Tungchow was built in 1285 and the Wei Tung Ho in 1289. The skeleton of the canal from Peking to the Yangtze River was completed in 1320, when, though a continuous waterway existed, it was not yet open to through navigation. The history of the canal from that date on was simply a record of a continuous struggle between man and nature in controlling the different waterways.

If we read over the canal history of the Ming and Ching dynasties, which followed the Yuan, we will meet nothing else but accounts, memorials and mandates on (1) how to give a sufficient supply of water to the different sections of the canal, (2) how to prevent the water from doing damage to the canal and farm lands, and (3) how to protect the canal system from the menacing influence of the Yellow River. In those days the Grand Canal was the only highway from the North to the South worth mentioning, and so lavish sums were regularly spent on its maintenance by the government, and the best talents in the country were entrusted with this duty. It may be roughly stated that the scheme of supplying water for the canal was as follows: The section from the Yangtze River to Tsingkiangpu was fed by the Hwai; the section from Tsingkiangpu to Yaowan by the Yi; that from Yaowan to Luchiao by the Sze; that from Luchiao to the Yellow River by the Wen; and the section from the Yellow River to Tientsin by the Chang and the Wei. Besides these rivers, reservoirs were provided to store up water for the dry seasons.

When one travels on the canal to-day, especially the section between the Yellow River and Tsiangkiangpu, one meets with numerous locks, which were once constructed as barriers to retard the flow of water and to economize its use. To prevent the overflow of the canal, defluent channels provided with suitable weirs were constructed along the canal wherever necessary, and strong dykes, in some places of solid cut stones, were built to protect the country along the canal. In other words, everything was done to maintain the canal in the best condition, and no work was considered to be too hard and too expensive in its interests.

With the introduction of steam navigation on the coast, the transport of the imperial grain by the Grand Canal, which was its principal function, was found to be no more a necessity and money formerly devoted to the canal was diverted to other purposes, which were thought to be more important but which really were not as beneficial. The situation to-day is that unless something is done to the canal, immediately, this once most useful and magnificent piece of work will soon become a mere relic, and instead of being a blessing, it will become a source of curse and calamity to the people.

The Grand Canal may be conveniently divided into three main parts, the part from Hangchow to the Yangtze River, the part between the Yangtze River and the Yellow River, and the part to the north of the Yellow River. Each part is again divided into several sections, and the South Grand Canal is one of the three sections lying in the part between the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. It extends from Pangkiakou on the Yellow River to Wanglingchwang in the Kiangsu province over a distance of about 190 miles—the section from Wanglingchwang to Tsingkiangpu for a distance of 120 miles being called the Central Grand Canal, and the section from Tsingkiangpu to Kuachow on the Yangtze River for 140 miles being called the Inner Grand Canal.

The section which I am attempting to discuss herein, namely the South Grand Canal, was once considered to be the most important section of the whole waterway on account of many complicated problems, which I shall refer to in later paragraphs. Starting from the Yellow River the section runs through the Tungo, Tungping, Wenshang, Kiahsiang, Tsinin and Yutan districts in Shangtung, the remaining one-third of the section being in the Kiangsu province. The section in Shantung as it is, which in the dry months is almost unnavigable, handles about 500,000 piculs of grains, 20,000 tons of coal, 150,000 bags of salt, 360,000 catties of tea, 25,920,000 catties of native wine, 9,720,000 catties of peanuts, 1,152,000 tins of petroleum, and 5,760 boxes of matches every year, besides dry dates, dry persimmons, hemp, cotton yarns, silk, timber, and other miscellaneous foreign and native goods to the total amount of $11,000,000. According to the latest estimate there are about 8,000 boats of all sizes making use of the canal, with an aggregate tonnage of about 99,000. The number was much larger but owing to the deteriorated condition of the canal it is rapidly decreasing.

If we take a trip up the South Grand Canal starting from Wanglingchwang, about two miles from Tanchwang on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, we will be impressed with the numerous locks on the canal, some of which are in good condition but many of them are in ruins, and the extent of lakes and swamps along the two sides. Before we reach Hanchwang, the first town of any importance as we come upstream about 20 miles from Tanchwang, we pass eight stone locks built in 1603 for the purpose of overcoming the difference in elevation. At Hanchwang we see the Wei Shan Hu on the left, a lake with an area of about 200 square miles. This lake serves as a reservoir for the lower part of the Grand Canal, which has to depend upon it as a source of supply for the winter months. From Hanchwang we follow the bank of the lake for about 10 miles before we reach Hsishan, a hill on the right, where the canal branches out in two directions—the old and the new canal. We follow the so-called "new canal" built about 40 years ago. The original channel here had been silted up owing to the fact that the canal water was diverted to the Wei Shan Hu at Hsiachen, about 20 miles from Hanchwang, and consequently the force of the current below that point was not strong enough to maintain the original channel. From Hsiachen to Hsukiayinfang, a distance of about 16 miles, the canal is in normal condition and the drop is very gentle.

The trip from Hsukiayinfang to Nanyang, a distance of 18 miles, is rather tedious for there is nothing else to see but water and reeds. The lake on the right is the To Shan Hu and the lake on the left is the Chao Yang Hu, the former with an area of 80 square miles and the latter of 55 square miles. Both lakes are connected with the Grand Canal by means of sluices, 18 on the right and 15 on the left. The To Shan Hu receives water from the Chen Ho from Tunhsien, and the Sze Ho and the Pei Ma Ho at Munkiachiao. The Chao Yang Hu is connected with the Wei Shan Hu below and Nan Yang Hu above. About 6 miles from Nanyang on the right is Luchiao, where the Sze Ho empties into the canal. We are now in the district which has suffered the

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most from the deteriorated condition of the canal system. At one time these swamps we see were good farmlands, but now they are unfit for cultivation. These lands are called Chen Liang Te or "drowned farmlands," and Wan Chen Te or "tax exempt lands." They represent an area of approximately 2,000,000 acres in the Tsinin district alone. From Nanyang to Tsinin, the most important town on the South Grand Canal, is 25 miles. So far, we have passed through more than 20 locks.

Above Tsinin to the right is the Ma Chang Hu, which was once used as a storage basin for the waters of the Kwan Ho and the Fu Ho from the Yenchow district. It is now no longer a lake and is extensively cultivated. At Anchuchen, five miles from Tsinin, is the old defluent channel connecting the Grand Canal with the Niu Ta Ho, but this channel is now out of commission. The Niu Ta Ho, as will be mentioned later, is a canal connecting the Nan Wan Hu with the Chao Yang Hu for conveying flood waters of the Wen Ho to the lakes below. About 10 miles from Anchuchen is Changkou. Here we come to the Tso Shan Hu, a lake of about 18 square miles, which is connected with the lower course of the Wen Ho by three channels. During the days when the canal was in good order this lake was considered to be a very important one as the canal below the Lee Yun lock had to depend for its winter supply upon the Wen Ho water stored there during the previous summer. About 8 miles from Chankou is Funshuikou or "water-dividing point," where the Wen Ho joins with the canal. About 75 per cent of the Wen water flows to the canal south and 25 per cent flows to the canal north from that point. The canal beyond this place is almost unnavigable except during high water months. At the time when the canal was properly looked after by the government, this part was regularly dredged, and the high mud mounds we see on both banks are the accumulated silt dug from the bottom of the canal. The Ma Ta Hu on the right and the Nan Wan Hu on the left, which are both connected with the canal by locks, were also used as storage basins for the Wen Ho water as also was the Tso Shan Hu, but the beds of these lakes are now used more or less for cultivation. We follow the canal as far as the An Shan lock, and then we turn to the right to follow the Pu Ho until we reach Pangkiakou on the Yellow River. The country we pass through in this 20 miles along the Pu Ho is more or less a swamp. This part is flooded almost every year by the water flowing down the Ta Ching Ho. The original canal from the An Shan lock to La Hwang Pa or "the dam to keep out the Hwang Ho" has been silted up by the Yellow River.

The country occupied by the South Grand Canal was originally a number of lakes and swamps fed by the rivers draining the mountain regions in the eastern part of Shantung. The old Chinese engineers built the canal by simply dyking in required area in these lakes and connecting the areas with stretches of artificial canals. There were no serious problems at the beginning as the canal could be fed by the waters accumulated in the lakes during rainy seasons, but when connection was made with the canal further south, it was at once realized that something must be done to supply the canal with water during the dry months. According to old records, it was arranged that the canal was to be fed by five rivers, namely the Wen Ho, the Sze Ho, the Yi Ho, the Kuan Ho and the Tsi Ho, but as the Yi Ho joins the canal in the Kiangsu province and the Kuan and the Tsi are branches of the Wen and Sze, the Wen Ho and the Sze Ho were the only rivers diverted to feed the South Grand Canal. Locks and reservoirs were built wherever necessary and the canal was satisfactorily controlled. The government maintained an elaborate staff to look after the interests of the canal and large sums of money were regularly spent on its maintenance. Things went on satisfactorily until the year 1851 when the Yellow River broke its northern dyke at Tung-wah-hsiang in Honan, flooded the low country in Shantung province, crossed the part of the Grand Canal in the Tung-o and Shuchang districts and finally usurped the bed of the Ta Ching Ho to the sea. Since then, the northern part of the South Grand Canal has always been in trouble and the officials in charge have had difficulties in keeping out the silt of the Yellow River. Moreover, the Ta Ching Ho, after having lost its own free outlet to the sea, has been discharging its waters into the low lying country of the Tung-o and Tungping districts and causing flood in that region every year. The flood district represents an area of about 25,000 acres.

The Wen Ho is a very old river whose mention may be found in the most ancient records in our history. It has its rise in the Taan district and, since the Yuan dynasty, it has been acting as a direct feeder to the Grand Canal. In the early days, the Wen Ho was the principal tributary to the Ta Ching Ho, which before 1851 had its own free outlet to the sea. During the reign of Kublai Khan, the Wen Ho was partly diverted to the Kuan Ho and made to join the Grand Canal at Tsinin. Later on, it was found necessary to provide the canal above Tsinin with water and so in the Ming time, 1410, the famous Taitsun Pa was built to keep the Wen Ho water from flowing into the Ta Ching Ho except during high flood, and the Wen Ho was led to join the Grand Canal at Funshuikou. The Tso Shan Hu, the Nan Wan Hu and the Ma Ta Hu were made into reservoirs to store up the Wen Ho water for the use of the canal during winter and spring months. Provision was also made for times when the flood water should exceed the capacities of the three lakes and the canal, and the Niu Ta Ho connecting the Nan Wan Hu with the Nan Yan Hu, Chao Yang Hu, and Wei Shan Hu was specially constructed to lead out the excessive flood water. All the connections between the lakes and canals were regulated by means of locks and the canal system was well controlled until the year 1851 when the Yellow River came and spoiled all the arrangements.

The Sze Ho had its rise in the hills in the Szeshui district. Formerly this river was a branch of the Yi Ho; it was diverted in the Yuan dynasty to become a feeder to the Grand Canal. The river above Yenchow is in good condition, but the section from Yenchow to Luchiao is in a chronic state of causing flood in the Tsinin district every year. At Yenchow, across the river, is the Chinkou Pa. This weir was built for protecting the districts south of Yenchow against flood, but it has, on the contrary, been responsible for the silting up of the river bed and the subsequent annual inundation. To the west of the Chinkou Pa is the Heifungkou, through which a portion of the Sze Ho water flows into the Fu Ho

connecting the Ma Ta Hu at Tsinin. At Changkiachiao, 22 miles below Yenchow, the Sze Ho divides itself into two branches, one flowing east, the Tung Sze Ho, and the other flowing west, the Hsi Sze Ho; both join again at Luchiao before reaching the Grand Canal. Of the two branches, the Hsi Sze Ho is the main channel which takes most of the waters from the Sze Ho; the Tung Sze Ho acts more or less as an overflow. Above Luchiao on the Tung Sze Ho is Munkiachiao, where the water of the Sze Ho may be diverted into the To Shan Hu. Both the Tung Sze Ho and the Hsi Sze Ho are in deteriorated state and need immediate improvement. They are mainly responsible for the presence of the "drowned farmlands" which I referred to above.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have attempted to give a rough idea of the existing conditions of the South Grand Canal—pointing out, at the same time, the great need for improving that section of the Grand Canal, which is causing endless calamities to the inhabitants of the six richest districts in the province of Shantung. According to the investigation of the South Grand Canal Conservancy Bureau, there are over 600,000 mow of lands made useless by the deteriorated conditions of the canal system and, if the system be improved, these inundated lands can be readily reclaimed and made productive. The further good which the improvement would cause—commercially, socially and politically—is incalculable.

Since the introduction of modern transportation facilities, the usefulness of the Grand Canal has long been disregarded, especially the Shantung section. It is only recently through the efforts of Mr. Pan Fu, Director of the South Grand Canal Conservancy Bureau, that the public attention has been drawn to the 200 miles of waterway, the skill of whose builders is to be admired and remembered. Mr. Pan started his investigation in December, 1914, and in less than three years he has collected enough technical data as to make the formation of a scheme for the improvement of the canal possible. All the necessary lines of levels on the canal and its affluents have been run, and discharge, rainfall, gauging and other useful data have been elaborately collected. It is well worth while for those who are interested in this subject to secure copies of Mr. Pan's reports on the South Grand Canal Improvement Project, for they contain much valuable information which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

According to the scheme of Mr. Pan's Bureau, the improvement of the canal is divided into three sections: First, the Ta Ching Ho and the territory adjacent to the Yellow River; second, the Wen Ho, the Sze Ho, the Niu Ta Ho and the canal from Anshun lock to Hsukiayinfang; and, third, the canal from Hsukiayinfang to Tanchwang including the Wei Shan Hu. The Ta Ching Ho is to be improved by building heavy dykes on both sides so as to prevent the flooding of the Tungping district. The canal and its affluents and defluents are to be improved by dredging and dyke building. The lake-reservoirs are to be improved and regulated so that they will be able to store up sufficient water for winter and spring months. As to the details and practical side of the improvement, especially questions involving the control of the Yellow River at Pangkiakou, it needs further investigation and planning.

It is gratifying to learn that the Americans, who have always been looked upon as China's true friends, have, after a lengthy and careful negotiation, decided to help China financially in this useful undertaking. It is understood that a well-known engineer is already in China with a competent staff to frame and carry out the project for the Chinese government, and it is earnestly hoped that his career in China will not be the same as that of the Red Cross engineers who visited the Hwai district, and that of the oil experts who prospected the rich Shensi field, which have resulted in nothing more constructive so far than copies of well-printed reports.

Tientsin, September 1918.

Americans Preparing for Liberty Loan Drive

The campaign committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive have been assigned their sections of the city to work in, and will start their campaigning Saturday, September 28, which marks the beginning of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. A final meeting of the campaign committee was held on Friday, September 27, at the Liberty Loan headquarters at 26 Nanking Road. The following is a list of districts mapped out for their respective workers:

Section 1—Bounded by Avenue Edward VII-Honan Road-Canton Road-Bund: E. H. Dodge, G. A. Roper, R. L. Mooney.

Section 2—Canton-Szechuen-Foochow-Bund: J. D. Gaines, J. J. Keegan, W. S. Leonard, F. D. Drake.

Section 3—Foochow-Szechuen-Hankow-Bund: F. G. Boulon, W. Yost.

Section 4—Hankow-Szechuen-Kiukiang-Bund: R. B. Nichols, E. S. William.

Section 5—Kiukiang-Szechuen-Nanking-Bund: H. O. Hashagen, H. J. Sheridan.

Section 6—Nanking-Szechuen-Jinkee-Bund: C. R. Tichenor.

Section 7—Jinkee-Szechuen-Peking-Bund: R. D. Bunn, J. S. Dolan.

Section 8—Peking-Szechuen-Soochow-Bund: I. R. Green, R. W. Gilmore.

Section 9—Canton-Honan-Foochow-Szechuen: F. J. Twogood, P. E. Green.

Section 10—Foochow-Honan-Hankow-Szechuen: E. A. Ericson, F. D. Smith.

Section 11—Hankow-Honan-Nanking-Szechuen: G. F. Ashley, T. B. Brown.

Section 12—Nanking - Kiangse - Soochow - Szechuen: F. J. Raven.

Section 13—Nanking-Honan-Soochow-Kiangse: R. W. Squires.

Section 14—All the Settlement west of Honan Road, south of Soochow Creek and north of French Concession boundary line: H. P. Sailor, H. Gulick.

Section 15—French Concession: J. B. Powell, J. H. Black.

Section 16—Hongkew, north of Soochow Creek: W. C. McRae, M. C. Shirley, H. R. Snyder.

Section 17—Missionary Section: C. M. Caldwell, C. L. Boynton.

Section 18—Pootung: W. I. Eisler.

Section 19—United States Post Office: N. E. Lurton.

Section 20—Special: A. B. Hykes.

At Liberty Loan headquarters, 26 Nanking Road: W. Morris, N. A. Thompson.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Shanghai Pahang Rubber Company

The fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Company of Shanghai was held on September 20, N. Maitland presiding. The chairman in his address to the members mentioned that the result of the year's working was a small profit of Tls. 2,664.62, which the directors recommended carrying forward, and it was to the knowledge of all shareholders that the past year had been a difficult one for all rubber companies. Efforts are now being made in the Straits and in London to stabilize the rubber market by establishing a minimun price, as reported by the chairman. The output for the year fell short of the estimate by nearly 12,000 pounds and was slightly less than last year. The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by C. W. Wrightson: That the Report and Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1918, as presented and circulated, be passed.

Proposed by the Rev. Father F. Sallou and seconded by M. Speelman: That C. W. Wrightson be reelected a director of the company.

Proposed by C. W. Wrightson and seconded by the chairman: That Pere F. Sallou be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by J. E. Lemiere and seconded by V. Meyer: That Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 300 of Shanghai and Singapore.

Outrage at Aigun

Telegrams received from Aigun report that a most serious outrage has been committed there. On the arrival of a river steamer the Customs began the usual search of the vessel, but Japanese soldiers interfered, maltreated the Russian and Chinese searchers, and assaulted the British Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mansfield, the son of the former British Consul-General at Canton.

As a result of this the Customs Commissioner at Harbin has protested to the Japanese Consul regarding the Aigun affair and has informed the Japanese Consul that it is impossible to pass further Japanese goods through the Customs unless the staff is protected against interference

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., has voted a tax on ice cream sodas, sundaes, and similar delicacies of two cents on each ten cents or fraction thereof.

Korea in 1917 exported 900 pounds of chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium to the United States. This powder is made from the chrysanthemum flower and is used in the United States for killing insects on plants.

A special commission has been organized for the purpose of adjusting foreign exchange. The president of the commission is the Minister of Finance and the members consist of officials and others interested in foreign exchange.

The American War Trade Board by a ruling made on July 26 has placed rice on the list of commodities the importation of which for domestic American consumption is prohibited. This does not interfere with the transshipment of rice in bond for the markets in the West Indies or Central America.

Commercial Directory of Shanghai

THE GUIDE FOR FOREIGN MERCHANTS IN SHANGHAI

Price, $2.00

400 pages containing the names of over 10,000 shops with their addresses and lists of important persons. A general index is appended so that a name can be found easily. The most useful book to those who have to deal with Chinese merchants.

Commercial Press, Limited, Publishers.

C453 Honan Road, Shanghai.

One hundred thousand dollars and seventy cents was the money received by the cashier of the Laou Kiu Chwang Silk Company upon the opening of their new store on Nanking Road, September 21. The Silk Store has announced that they will do retail and wholesale business, in silks, satins, crepes and foreign merchandise, including gloves, hosiery, etc. The Laou Kiu Chwang Company is one of the oldest silk stores in Shanghai.

The exports and imports of Hongkong, Southern China's principal port, have shown a decided increase. The declared exports from Hongkong to the United States for 1917 were valued at $25,548,413, as compared with $9,758,080 in 1916. This immense increase was due largely to larger exports of rice and tin. Imports into Hongkong from the United States, according to American returns, were valued at $16,656,650 in 1917, as compared with $13,306,431 in 1916.

A somewhat unusual situation exists at present in the flour market somewhat similar to the old saying of "shipping coals to Newcastle." Vladivostock, in ordinary times, is a great wheat emporium, receiving its supplies not only from the maritime provinces but also from the great Manchurian wheat belt, the Russian railways granting this cereal special rates. A large flour milling industry has been built up at Vladivostock but it seems that the recent disturbances there have had the effect of decreasing the output so much that the mills are unable to supply the home demand. At any rate, it is a fact that the s. s. *Simbirsk* on a recent trip took 4,500 bags of Shanghai flour to that port.

New Books and Publications

Chaotic Siberia

Japan or Germany, by Frederic Coleman. New York: George H. Doran Co. U. S. $1.35 net.

CONSIDERING the gallons of ink that have been spent in describing the Russian Revolution, it is remarkable how little has gone specifically to portraying the reaction of Siberia to it. Such a book as this is almost as unique as volumes on European Russia are plentiful, and has a consequent freshness of interest that can no longer attach to narratives on the latter. A sympathetic and unbiassed analysis of conditions and sentiment in the Russian Far East, it is also an exposition of the Japanese point of view in regard to Siberia, and a discussion of the pros and cons of Japanese intervention in that region. While its purpose is primarily to quicken feeling in favor of Allied action in the Orient, Mr. Coleman's plea is that Japan should send a military force to prevent the exploitation by Germany of the stores heaped up in Vladivostock and to assist Russia in their distribution and the protection of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the while her Western allies supplement her measures with a campaign of education and explanation—its interest is largely in the facts and generalizations on which the author bases his conclusions. These cast an interesting light on the psychology of Asiatic Russia, and if they may be taken as still prevailing, should lend heart of grace to those who despair of saving Russia from herself as well as the German.

It is Mr. Coleman's conviction that Siberia, impregnated with Bolshevik doctrine and tinctured with German propaganda though it is, is still amenable to moderate councils, and if handled with wisdom and vision by the Allies can be made a "rallying point, his own first line of defence" to the Russian. The Siberian populace is, he admits, bewildered, beset on the one hand by fanatical theory and on the other by unscrupulous machinations, but it is patient—pathetically patient, indeed—eager to learn, and far more independent and open to reason than that of most other parts of Russia. Partly because the hardships suffered in the rest of Russia immediately prior to the revolution were in great measure absent in Siberia, where there was no actual food shortage and where high wages offset the rise in prices, the extremists made much slower headway there than in the west. Though now they are in control of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, there is still a powerful element in the community that is much more moderate, and which properly directed Mr. Coleman believes could leaven the rising radicalism. The bourgeoisie, which might in the beginning have stemmed the tide, proved, he asserts, recreant to its possibilities, few of its members having "either sufficient courage, sufficient common sense, or sufficient patriotism to try to guide the socialistic elements in Siberia." Much harm also was wrought by agitators from foreign countries, especially from America, and mischief, of course, has been constantly set afoot by the Germans. Yet despite the demoralization of the army, whose violent lapse from discipline he considers perfectly comprehensible as a reaction from its severity in the past, and despite the working of the Bolshevik ferment, Mr. Coleman is hopeful not only that Siberia can be brought into stable political equilibrium, but that its forces can once more be made an effective factor in the field. Such a consummation demands, however, the friendship and assistance of the Western nations, and can only be wrought if the sincerity of their intentions can be proved peradventure to the Russians. Therefore, Mr. Coleman insists, with the military force from Japan must go from her allies a "group of educators, sympathetic, understanding, earnest men with hearts in their breasts and hands of fellowship outstretched to the Russian in Siberia," who will oppose to the "lying fraud" of the Boche "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and thereby plant a seed in the east from which they may reap a harvest in the west as well. "Let Japan go to Siberia," he concludes. "The ground is fallow. The seed of the righteousness of our cause will find sure root there. Let Japan go—and with her send the sowers."—*New York "Evening Post."*

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: D. F. Callaram, Ichang; Miss McBride, Hwanghsin; Mr. and Mrs. Valpy, Hankow; Miss Pohle, Peking; B. Sarnnel, London; W. H. Avery, San Francisco; Chas. Stone, Shanghai; D. J. Whelin, San Francisco; Thos. F. Millard; Mrs. Walters, Manila; Ayton, Manila; Miss J. Jenkins, Portland; A. H. Tait, New York; F. S. Douglas, San Francisco; Dr. and Mrs. B. V. Cowdry, Baltimore; J. R. Wilson, Manila; M. Wilkins, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Bushell; R. W. Dana; Robert Gray, New York; E. R. Fraser, San Francisco; Miss F. M. O. Connell, Boston; Mrs. C. M. Reid, New York; G. W. Yandley, San Francisco; C. Denby, Peking; E. N. Cherrington; R. A. Schilling, Wuhu; L. Brauner, Yokohama; H. Gruenebaurn, Dairen; Zubersztein; G. Ott, Ningpo; E. P. Correll, Tsingtao; W. R. Featherweather, Tsingtao; Mrs. Featherweather, Tsingtao; P. S. Crawley, Mukden; H. J. Eddo, San Francisco; Miss L. Lauze, Nanking; A. N. Spencer, Pengpu; R. H. Page, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Theodor, Nagasaki; L. E. Nautt, Tsinanfu; Dr. N. L. Downs, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Diteman, Seattle; M. R. Coleman, Kobe; Mas. A. M. Popoff, Harbin; E. Thaces, Harbin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. H. J. Murphy, Shanghai; A. Morrison, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. L. Milroy, Hongkong; Miss M. Nusumova; Miss J. Vidal, F. W. Athersuch, Japan; Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Marryat, Shanghai; J. T. Easterbrook, Sydney; H S. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Barkley, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Barkley, New York; P. M. Ellis, Tientsin; D. F. A. Wallace, Ningpo; H. O. Jones, Chinkiang; Eng. Schlandecher, Shanghai; P. Jenkins, Hankow; W. T. Grigorieff; D. Harvey; W. Russell; A. S. Kent; R. Henckel, Tsingtao; Mrs. Fuchs and child, Tsingtao; D. Melinkoff, Nagasaki; Mrs. Sonkins and children, Nagasaki; B. C. G. Burnett, Tientsin; F. G. Harrison, Nanking; J. R. Green, Shanghai; G R. Welch; Rev. and Mrs. Maconachie, Kuling; E. C. Wilkinson, Moji; A. Peterson, Hankow; F. M. Sanderson, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Prowett, Shanghai; R. S. van Henkelom, Hongkong; Dr. H. C. Pogge, Hongkong; G. Phillips, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Grumberg, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, Hankow; F. H. Weber, Hangchow; Capt. K. E. Tueblen, Hongkong; A. H. Cowan, Woosung; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Barnard and child, Nanking; F. Weigelsperg de Caneva, Japan; F. B. Scott, San Francisco; H. C. Ling, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Merrill, New York; C. O. Carey, Michigan; H. Brodie, Michigan; H. B. Merrick, Michigan; E. D. Alexander; Mr. and Mrs. J. Keith Jolly, Hankow; Capt. and Mrs. Hethrington; R. Gourvitch, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons and child, Hongkong; A. Taylor; Mrs. de Linde, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gee and children; Rev. and Mrs. J. K Maconochie.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

September 21, 1918; Cause No. 546; John B. Wright v. Anna Wright; decree.

" 21, " Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McF. Hazelton; order appointing special administrator.

" 21, " Cause No. 686; In re Estate of Pedro Diaz; order appointing administratrix.

" 21, " Cause No. 688; In re Lao Will and Testament of Demetris R. Trinidad; order for letters testamentary.

" 24, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; plaintiff's motion for stay

" 24, " Cause No. 686; In re Estate of Pedro Diaz; oath; bond; letters of administration.

" 25, " Cause No. 579; In re Estate of Grace M. Lucas; depositions.

" 25, " Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; petition.

" 25, " Cause No. 530; In re Last Will and Testament of Laura Brown; petition; order appointing new administrator.

" 26, " Cause No. 655; Li Tay O v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; confession of judgment.

" 26, " Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McF. Hazelton; bond.

" 26, " Cause No. 688; In re Last Will and Testament of Demetrio R. Trinidad; oath; bond; letters testamentary.

Hearings:

September 23, 1918; Causes Nos. 677 to 682, 689; United States v. Jose Ampil Diaz; trial completed; argument.

" 25, " Cause No. 677; United States v. Jose Ampil Diaz; argument completed; cause submitted.

" 25, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; hearing on defendant's motion for stay of proceedings.

" 25, " Cause No. 655; Li Tay O v. Manchurian-American Trading Company.

Judgments and Orders:

September 27, 1918; Causes Nos. 678, 679, 682; United States v. Jose Ampil Diaz; decision.

Assignments for Hearing:

October 1, 1918; Cause No. 657; John Layton Company v. Carl Blomberg; motion for rehearing.

" 10, " Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

" 12, " Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McFarlane Hazelton; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

UNITED STATES vs. JOSE AMPIL DIAZ.
(Nos. 678 & 679)
Filed September 27, 1918.

SYLLABUS

1. **Evidence**: *Marriage* of a defendant in a criminal cause may be proved by his own admissions.

2.—: *Adultery* found sufficiently proved in one case but not in the other.

3. **Statutes**: *Applicability:* Where a general Act of Congress, like the Federal Penal Code, is applicable it will be applied in preference to an act intended for a limited locality.

R. T. Bryan, Jr., Esquire, Special Assistant United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

M. L. Heen, Esquire, for the defence.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information in Cause No. 678 charges that the defendant

> "did between the 15th day of February, 1917, and the 17th day of June, 1918, live as man and wife with one* * *, being at the time married to one * * *, and did during the times aforesaid, at various times, commit adultery with the said * * * and thereby was and is guilty of the crime of adultery, against the laws of the United States."

The information in Cause No. 679 is similar except that the name of the woman and the dates are different.

It is admitted by the defendant that he did live with the woman named in the first information during the period there specified and the sole question is whether the proof of defendant's marriage is sufficient. For it is not claimed that the woman is married and unless defendant is, the acts charged fail to constitute that particular crime.[1]

The evidence of defendant's marriage consists of the certificate (Exhibit "1.") of his registration at the American Consulate-General which contains the following recital: "He is married to * * *, who was born in Alcala, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands." Following this is a list of children, five in all.

Defendant's counsel contends that this certificate is not sufficient evidence of marriage because the facts recited were not within the official cognizance of the one who made the certificate. Whether, standing alone, the certificate would suffice we need not stop to determine for the vice-consul who prepared the certificate testified that the accused made oath that the information contained in the certificate was true, and this statement is corroborated by the accused himself. Moreover, at the bottom of the original certificate appears a signature purporting to be, and which the certificate recites is, that of the accused. We consider this quite sufficient to constitute an admission of marriage on the part of the accused. Indeed it was unnecessary for that purpose that the accused should have made the oath and subscribed his signature; if he had simply told the vice-consul or any one else that he was married such a statement would, by the great weight of authority,[2] have been competent evidence against him and, in the absence of contrary proof, would have been accepted as sufficient. There is no attempt at contrary proof here. The defendant did not even take the stand in his own behalf in these

1. Federal Penal Code, 316; Corpus Juris, II, 14.
2. Corpus Juris, II, 27, note 44.

cases. We must, therefore, find that the fact of marriage is proved by defendant's admission.

In Cause No. 679 it is conceded by the prosecution that the evidence is not sufficient to convict, but in Cause No. 678 we must find him guilty as charged.

There are several Acts of Congress relating to the crime of adultery and imposing different penalties; but as the Federal Penal Code is applicable we apply it in preference to any special law. The maximum penalty fixed by said code [3] is three years but as the accused has already been incarcerated for nearly two months, he is hereby sentenced to nine months of imprisonment to be served in the American Prison at Shanghai until he can be transferred to Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, where the remainder of the said sentence shall be served. He is further adjudged to pay the costs of this prosecution.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

3. Federal Penal Code, Sec. 316.

UNITED STATES vs. JOSE AMPIL DIAZ
(No. 682)
(*Filed September 26, 1918*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Larceny:** *Felonious intent* in the original taking is an essential ingredient of the crime of larceny.
2.—: *Evidence* found insufficient to establish such intent.

R. T. Bryan, Jr., Esquire, Assistant Special United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.
M. L. Heen, Esquire, for the defence.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The accused is charged with the larceny of certain personal effects contained in two trunks belonging to a woman with whom he had been living for something more than a year previous to the date of the alleged offence. The accused admits having taken the trunks but claims that he did so with the consent of the complaining witness and in pursuance of a reconciliation with her who had meanwhile left him. Certain correspondence (Exhibits "1," "2," "L" and "M") which passed between the parties about ten days after the date alleged in the information tends to corroborate defendant's claim and certainly does not indicate that the complaining witness considered his possession felonious. It is admitted, moreover, that the trunks themselves were returned and while the complaining witness testifies that some of the contents were not returned we are unable to find, in view of the evidence already mentioned, a felonious intent in the original taking; for defendants' testimony that complainant's landlady gave him permission to take the articles is corroborated by her statement that she assisted him. She also testifies that the removal was effected openly and without appearance of stealth.

> "The purpose of the taking must be felonious; that is, it must be such a purpose as actuates a thief. * * * The thing must be taken without any fair claim of right, with the intent to appropriate so far as to deprive the owner of it permanently, knowingly, or with the *bona fide* belief that the taking is against the owner's consent and intended disposal of the thing." [1]

The evidence being insufficient to show such felonious intent, any liability for the effects, if such there were, not returned must necessarily be civil rather than criminal. The accused, therefore, acquitted with costs *de officio*.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1. 25 Cyc 47.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of MARTHA MARIAN BRODHURST, Deceased

Cause No. 684
Estate No. 257
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administratrix of the above name decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 14, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MARY E. WALKER,
Special Administratrix,
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai China.

September 14, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of MARTHA MARIAN BRODHURST, Deceased.

Cause No. 684

NOTICE

TO THE HEIRS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED DECEASED:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition of Mary E. Walker for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance to said petitioner of Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, will take place on Thursday, October 10, 1918, at 10:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

William A. Chapman
Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China.
September 6, 1918.